

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 AUGUST 1986

**Lebanon**

A car bomb exploded near the Arab University in West Beirut 8 August, killing 25 people and wounding about 45 others, Beirut radio reported, adding that the "huge" explosion burned cars, damaged buildings and sparked off fires in the area. Voice of Lebanon radio said the target of the explosion was a nearby Amal Movement office.

**Iran-Iraq War**

Iranian planes raided military installations east of Mosul as well as military and industrial targets in two other Iraqi towns early 8 August, the Iranian Joint Staff announced in a statement reported by Tehran radio. Earlier, INA cited reports by Lloyds Insurance Company that two oil tankers were hit during the three Iraqi air raids on Khark Island 7 August. The agency also reported a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman denying Iran's claim that an Iraqi aircraft was downed during the raids on Isfahan that day. An Iranian spokesman dismissed Iraq's allegation that Iran shelled an Iraqi residential complex in the Halabjah area 6 August, asserting that Iran never fired at the area and that Iraq made the claim to justify its "plots and crimes," IRNA reported.

**Egyptian-Jordanian Summit**

A press statement issued at the end of President Husni Mubarak's talks with King Husayn in Alexandria emphasized their concern over the dangers inherent in Iran's insistence on continuing its "aggressive" war against Iraq, adding that the two leaders held "identical" views in their analysis of the threat to Arab land posed by the continuation of the war. The statement, which was broadcast by Cairo radio, commended the Iraqi president's recent peace plan and urged Iran to respond to it in a practical way.

Cairo papers cited by MENA said the talks were a good opportunity to promote the Mideast peace process, discuss developments in the Iran-Iraq war, revive cooperation and solidarity between Jordan and the PLO, and reconcile Syria and Iraq.

**Iran**

Reconciliation with the Iraqi Ba'thist regime is "flagrant treason" against Islam, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni asserted in a message to Hajj pilgrims reported by IRNA. Khomeyni denounced the leaders of Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco, viewing King Hassan's meeting with the Israeli prime minister as "unforgivable treason." He urged pilgrims to "cry out loudly against oppressors" during religious rituals and to boycott U.S.-made goods.

A Tehran radio report from Mecca stressed that Iranian pilgrims are adhering to Khomeyni's message by boycotting U.S.-made goods, adding that the number of Iranian pilgrims visiting Mecca this year reached 62,000 by 7 August.

**PLO**

The PLO will never use Greek territory for any action and it insists on not involving Greece in inter-Arab or Arab-Israeli conflicts, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf stated at a press conference in the Greek capital reported by Athens radio. According to the radio, Khalaf's talks with Greek officials confirmed the "close relations and friendly climate" between the PLO and Greece.

In a separate development, a Fatah information official in Cairo denied the recent Kuwaiti press report that PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir met secretly with U.S. Vice President George Bush during the latter's visit to Cairo, Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio reported. Meanwhile, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio noted that Al-Wazir held talks in Cairo with Usamah al-Baz, President Mubarak's political adviser. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit the Egyptian capital shortly, according to a Palestinian source cited by WAKH.

**Aftermath of Cyprus Attack**

The Nicosia paper *Alithia* reported that six unidentified Arabs were smuggled out of Larnaca Airport by "an Arab airline" 5 August, and the paper said there are serious suspicions that the men were involved in the 3 August attack on the British base at Akrotiri. The Cyprus Government will shortly release the results of its investigations into the affair, an official spokesman disclosed in a statement reported by Nicosia radio.

**Morocco**

Morocco would be "foremost among those fighting" in the event of an Arab-Israeli war, King Hassan II asserted at a news conference broadcast by Rabat radio. He also affirmed that Morocco's union with Libya "continues to exist," noting that ministerial meetings of the union are scheduled soon. As for Syria's "violent" reaction to his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, King Hassan viewed this as a logical result of its undeclared intention of expanding to establish a new version of the Umayyad state. Hassan also castigated the Arab magazine *Al-Watan al-'Arabi* for publishing alleged "minutes" of his meeting with Peres, stating that he intends to sue the Paris-based magazine in a French court for propagating such "lies."

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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**DFLP Statement Calls Moscow Talks 'Exceptional Event'**  
*JN083924 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
 0900 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] The DFLP has issued a statement calling the Palestinian meeting held in Moscow, attended by representatives of the Fatah Movement, the DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party, an exceptional event and a first step toward restoring PLO unity. The statement noted that the three Palestinian sides voiced their readiness to cancel and end all agreements and political steps, especially the Amman agreement, which had been bones of contention among the Palestinian forces in order to unify Palestinian ranks on the basis of consensus. The DFLP said the Fatah Movement's representative said the Amman agreement will not be an obstacle to restoring PLO unity.

**'Abbas Moscow Meetings Viewed**  
*JN071821 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*  
 1715 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], Fatah Central Committee member, and the accompanying delegation, met with a number of officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and the Solidarity Committee, in Moscow yesterday. During these meetings, the talks revolved around Palestine dialogue and unity, Arab solidarity, and Soviet-Palestinian relations.

Our radio correspondent has learned that there was a complete understanding of the viewpoints of Brother Abu Mazin and the accompanying delegation on all the topics that were discussed. The Soviet comrades expressed this by saying that the two sides' viewpoints were identical.

**Al-Wazir Meets Mubarak's Political Adviser in Cairo**  
*JN071817 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*  
 1715 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met with Dr Usamah al-Baz, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's political adviser, in Cairo yesterday. The two sides reviewed recent developments in the Palestine question and the current Arab situation.

**Fatah's Al-Wazir on 'Possible' PNC Session, Bush Tour**  
*PM071241 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic*  
 6 Aug 86 p 1,2

[Al-Sharq al-Awsat Cairo Bureau report: "Abu Jihad: We will Convene the PNC; No Escalation of Dispute With Jordan"]

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution, said in an exclusive statement to *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* that the PLO Executive Committee meetings to be held in Baghdad next week will discuss a number of issues, most important of which is the possibility of convening a PNC session in a suitable venue. This will be done in light of studying the general climate and the objective conditions to ensure the

success of the new session and to continue the dialogue with the parties that did not participate in the previous PNC which was held in Jordan.

The PLO Executive Committee, he added, will adopt a definite stand on convening the next PNC in light of the consultations taking place among the five organizations that had earlier approved the holding of the reconciliation conference proposed by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. These are: the Fatah movement, the Arab Liberation Front [ALF], the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF], the [Palestinian] Communist Party, and the DFLP.

It is understood that dialogue with the Palestine National Salvation Front leaderships has reached a deadlock after Fatah's and the PLO's appeal for unity was rejected, according to Abu Jihad.

Abu Jihad said that the second topic that will be discussed by the Executive Committee is the outcome of the Ifrane meeting between Shim'on Peres and King Hassan II. The result of the meeting and its impact on the Arab situation will be studied and evaluated and steps and measures taken to counter its effects will also be discussed. Abu Jihad denied that the PLO had prior knowledge of the meeting or the intention to hold it.

Abu Jihad stressed the PLO's desire not to exacerbate the situation with Jordan following its decision to close down the PLO offices in Amman. He said: "We have supported every fraternal effort by Saudi Arabia, Egypt, or Iraq to contain the disagreement, not to widen the gap, and to prevent furthering the dispute." Abu Jihad denied that the PLO's cadres had interfered in Jordan's internal affairs, adding that: "I challenge anyone to prove that in the history of the relations with Jordan during the past 4 years there has been a single problem caused by the PLO relating to internal security matters." He said: "It is regrettable to hear some officials accusing the PLO of interfering in the incidents at the Yarmuk University or the local elections in Irbid. If anybody has evidence to prove this, then let him place it before Arab public opinion. Our objective is to restore the fraternal relations between the two peoples, away from the sensitivities of the past and for the sake of building the future on a solid ground."

Khalil al-Wazir denounced Vice President George Bush's tour of the area saying: "It constituted a strong provocation to Palestinian, Arab, and Islamic nationalist and religious feelings. This was a reference to when he ingratiated himself with Jewish voters at the Wailing Wall and when he toured the streets and gates of Jerusalem. Many of the Palestinian personalities have refused to meet with Bush for this reason."

Khalil al-Wazir added: "There is nothing new in the visit; everybody has criticized his electioneering move in which he put himself forward but brought nothing new relating to the political reality. This is because the U.S. Administration ignores every opportunity to advance things toward a just solution in the Middle East. There will be no new U.S. or Israeli moves in the present Arab disarray."

Abu Jihad denied reports by Egyptian opposition press that there is a silent crisis between the PLO and Cairo following the latter's

request for a reduction in the number of visits to it by Palestinian leaders. He said: "We, more than anybody else, are aware of the reality of Egypt's role and we suffered most when we missed Egypt from the Arab arena and when Egypt lost Arab support. With regard to what is being said about a silent crisis, this is not true."

#### **Further Reaction Reported on Bush's Middle East Tour**

##### **Al-Wazir-Bush Meeting Denied**

JN071654 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic  
1600 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The official in charge of information and foreign relations at the Fatah office in Cairo yesterday evening denied press reports about a secret meeting between Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Fatah Central Committee member and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and U.S. Vice President George Bush during his visit to Cairo. The Palestinian official said that Brother Abu Jihad did not meet with Bush, and that this report is completely baseless.

##### **PLO's Kamal Terms Tour 'Exploratory'**

NC071506 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Aug (MENA) — Sa'id Kamal, assistant head of the PLO's Political Department for Egyptian Affairs, has said that the six points declared by U.S. Vice President George Bush at his press conference in Cairo on Tuesday do not reflect anything new in the U.S. position on the Middle East peace process. Kamal stressed that these points were inspired by the 10

points recently relayed by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to Moroccan King Hassan II in Ifrane.

The Palestinian official added that these 10 points set out the bases for an autonomy plan on Israeli terms and that the PLO and the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories categorically reject them. He described Bush's tour as primarily one of electioneering and partly exploratory.

Sa'id Kamal said that the PLO's top priorities at present are to bolster efforts to rebuild Arab solidarity and to achieve national Palestinian reconciliation in order to strengthen the Arabs' international role.

He also said that the PLO believes it is very important to support Iraq in the Iraq-Iran war and to back its efforts to bring this conflict to a peaceful resolution. The PLO also believes that its efforts and those of Jordan to end the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, restore the Palestinian people's national rights, and safeguard Lebanon's unity and sovereignty represent the most important aims of Palestinian action at the current stage.

#### **Joint Forces Attack Israeli Position in S. Lebanon**

JN071827 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic  
1715 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces attacked a Zionist occupation position with machine guns and rockets in Tal'at 'Alman in southern Lebanon yesterday. The attack heavily damaged the position, destroyed a military vehicle, and killed or wounded several enemy personnel.

**Reportage on Visit of King Husayn, Delegation****7 Aug Working Meeting**

*NC071415 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1230 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Jordanian and Egyptian delegations held a joint working session at Qasr Ra's al-Tin this morning. It was chaired by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi. The two delegations made a comprehensive review of all aspects of relations between the two fraternal countries.

The session was attended for the Egyptians by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and for the Jordanians by Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of the Royal Court; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; and Jordanian Ambassador in Cairo Husayn Hamami.

**Press Statement on Visit**

*NC071345 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1230 GMT 7 Aug 86

["Text" of press statement issued on 7 August in connection with the visit to Egypt of King Husayn of Jordan]

[Text] King Husayn ibn Talal and His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held comprehensive talks on the general Arab situation and developments in the Arab region. The talks laid particular emphasis on the dangers inherent in Iran's insistence on continuing its aggressive war against fraternal Arab Iraq. The two leaders' views were identical in their analysis and assessment of the dimensions the continuation of this war would assume and the threat it poses to the Arab land. The two leaders consider that every inch of this land is equally sacred wherever it may be in the great Arab homeland. Consequently, the two leaders feel that everyone must abide by Arab charters, foremost among which is the Arab defense pact.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt urge all Arab and Islamic governments and peoples, including the Muslim Iranian people, to help end this destructive war in accordance with the teachings of God Almighty so as to spare the blood of Muslims, and to support and respond in a practical way to the peace plan recently proposed by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn. This plan is built on balanced principles that are bound to bring about relations of good neighborliness and ensure that the people of the area will live in peace and stability.

The two leaders also reviewed the various aspects of both the Middle East problem and the Palestinian issue. They reiterated their firm stand that a just and all-embracing peace can be established and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people can be assured through the convening of an international conference to be attended by all parties concerned, including the five permanent members of the Security Council. The two leaders also stressed the need to support our steadfast kinfolk in the occupied

West Bank and Gaza Strip and to ensure the means to enable them to stay on their land.

The two leaders reviewed the close fraternal ties between the two countries. They voiced full satisfaction over the development and promotion of these ties in the service of the two fraternal people.

**King Husayn Departs**

*NC071240 Cairo MENA in English 1226 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] Alexandria, August 7 (MENA)— King Husayn of Jordan and his wife left here today at the end of a two-day visit to Egypt.

President Husni Mubarak and Mrs Mubarak saw off the distinguished guest at Janaklis airport.

Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and deputy premier and foreign minister Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid were also on hand to bid farewell to the Jordanian monarch.

**Cairo Press Comments**

*NC080547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2217 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Aug (MENA) — In reviewing the Egyptian-Jordanian summit, Cairo papers published tomorrow, Thursday [as received], all agree that the meeting between Mubarak and Husayn was a good opportunity to move the Middle East peace process forward, discuss developments in the Iraq-Iran war, revive the cooperation and solidarity between Jordan and the PLO, and reconcile Syria and Iraq.

*Al-Ahram* describes the Alexandria summit as the most important move of recent times to promote Arab solidarity, which has been marred by fragmentation. It also sought to get the regional peace process back on track after a period of stagnation and immobility.

The paper states that Egypt supports and blesses King Husayn's efforts to bring Damascus and Baghdad back together. This stems from Egypt's unchanging desire to unite the Arabs, and its unshakable belief that fraternal Iraq must be supported in the face of Iran's hostile policy. Baghdad must be helped, as it is determined to end the war and thus preserve the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples.

*Al-Ahram* explains that the Arab nation will not be able to face its political, military, and economic challenges without sincere cooperation and enlightened coordination among all its countries.

The paper notes that Amman appreciates Egypt's attempts to revive cooperation and solidarity between Jordan and the PLO on rational and objective foundations that put all formalities aside and focus on those basic principles agreed on by all to liberate the land and end the Palestinian people's suffering in the West Bank and Gaza. [passage omitted]

## Delegations Continue Tabah Discussions

### 7 Aug Meeting

NC071334 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic  
1230 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. delegations to the Tabah talks resumed their meetings today to continue discussions of the points in dispute between Egypt and Israel. These relate to the special addendum to the arbitral compromis.

### Mubarak Receives Israeli Delegation

NC071755 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Cairo, 7 Aug (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this evening received Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who was accompanied by Dr Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks; Minister Plenipotentiary Nihad Muqbil, member of the Egyptian delegation; Avraham Tamir, director of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office and head of the Israeli delegation to the talks; Dr David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and member of the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks; and Moshe Sason, the Israeli ambassador in Cairo.

## Reportage on W. German Minister in Cairo

### DPA Reports Talks

LD061846 Hamburg DPA in German 1654 GMT  
6 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 Aug (DPA) — Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann has said that the Federal Government will help Egypt solve its economic problems. Following his talks with President Husni Mubarak, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Sultan Abu 'Ali, and Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, he said in Cairo today that Bonn will press the IMF in its negotiations with Egypt to see not only the economic problems but also the "political dimensions."

"The IMF's principles are correct," Bangemann said, "but there can be no economic improvement if one lives in an economically unhealthy way." Egypt, which has debts of \$36 billion (DM75 billion), is seeking rescheduling. [passage omitted]

Bangemann stressed that contrary to the Egyptian wish there will be no separate negotiations on rescheduling. "The rescheduling goes via the Club of Paris," he stated. He does expect the IMF to grant Cairo a bridging credit, however. "The example of Mexico shows that the IMF can be flexible," he added.

Bangemann said that Bonn will strive for a "reversal of the downward trend" in the German-Egyptian trade balance, but added that Egypt must become more competitive. Furthermore, the Federal Government intends to be more flexible in the future with aid that is linked to specific projects. Some 1.2 billion [currency not specified] in German aid has not yet been called by Egypt.

Egypt receives technical and financial assistance worth DM268 million annually. Bangemann will meet Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid and Industry Minister Abd al-Wahhab tomorrow, and will leave for home on Friday.

### Bangemann Comments

NC071547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Aug (MENA) — German Economics Minister Dr Martin Bangemann has praised the development of relations between Egypt and the FRG in various fields. He said that the two countries are linked by firm, traditional ties based on trust, understanding, and mutual respect.

In a statement to MENA today, the German minister expressed complete satisfaction with the results of his meeting with President Husni Mubarak and the talks he had with senior Egyptian Government officials. He said: The government and people of the FRG support Egypt's efforts for development and peace. He added that his visit to Egypt is a step toward strengthening bilateral relations. He stressed the need to support and develop economic and technical cooperation and to boost trade during the coming stage.

Dr Bangemann stressed that private sectors in Egypt and the FRG, particularly small and medium industries, must be encouraged to expand the scope of cooperation. He pointed out that the private sector can play a prominent and effective role in increasing production, and added: We in the FRG seek to promote traditional and non-traditional Egyptian exports to German markets. We are also encouraging Germans to increase their investments in Egypt to the two countries' benefit. He noted the importance of preparing studies and providing full information about the investment market in Egypt, such as volume and type, and to present these studies to German investors. He also noted the importance of cutting administrative and bureaucratic red tape and improving public utilities to facilitate the influx of German investors and tourists.

Dr Martin Bangemann said that the FRG Government will exert efforts with the IMF and other international financing institutions to persuade them to give all possible assistance to Egypt. [passage omitted]

### Economic Delegation Leaves 8 Aug

NC080633 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic  
0600 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] FRG Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and his accompanying delegation left Cairo for home early this morning following a 4-day visit to Egypt during which they were received by President Husni Mubarak. The delegation also had talks with high-ranking Egyptian officials on ways to promote economic and technical cooperation in various fields.

**Mubarak, Senior Aides Discuss Tabah, Bush Visit**  
*NC071621 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] Alexandria, 7 Aug (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has stated that the expanded meeting that President Husni Mubarak held this afternoon with senior Egyptian officials dealt with a number of domestic and foreign topics. The most important of these, he added, were the discussions held during U.S. Vice President Bush's visit and the talks on Arab issues during King Husayn's visit.

Following the 90-minute meeting, Minister al-Sharif said that the president then reviewed the situation with regard to the

Tabah talks. The president said that there had been progress in the current negotiations, but that there were still points in dispute. Al-Sharif added that the president also discussed a number of reports on internal security. Several ministers reported on the executive programs for the industrial plan, strategic projects and their dates of completion and operation, and tourist and service projects in the health and higher education fields.

Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak heard a report on changes in the international oil market. He also discussed a report from the Central Bank concerning credits to cover the requirements of production and supply.

**Ma'ruf Returns From African Tour, Makes Statement**  
*JN071727 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Aug (INA) — Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president of Iraq, and his delegation returned to Baghdad late this afternoon following an official visit to Mali, Guinea, and Kenya, which lasted several days.

In a statement to INA, the RCC member said he conveyed verbal messages from President Saddam Husayn to Presidents Moussa Traore, Lansana Conte, and Daniel arap Moi. He added that these presidents highly appreciated Iraq's call for peace and admired the progress and prosperity achieved by Iraq. He said he held talks on bilateral relations and the ways to promote them, Iraq-Iran war developments, the Palestine question, and the Nonaligned Movement.

Joint communiques were issued reflecting the positive results of the visits. The vice president was accompanied by Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Wisam al-Zahawi, and a number of Foreign and Trade Ministry officials.

**Oil Minister Returns Home, Makes Statement**  
*JN071408 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0941 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Aug (INA) — Iraqi Minister of Oil Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi has returned to Baghdad after leading Iraq's delegation to the complementary meeting of OPEC's 78th ordinary ministerial conference, which concluded in Geneva the day before yesterday. The Iraqi minister also participated in OPEC's long-term strategy committee meeting, which preceded the conference.

In a statement to INA, Al-'Uraybi said that the deliberations of the conference focused on what measures should be taken to prop up oil prices on the international market and drive them up from their present low levels to acceptable rates by reducing OPEC's current production, estimated at over 20 million barrels per day, which led to prices reaching as low as \$8 per barrel.

He went on to say that, guided by President Saddam Husayn's instructions, Iraq had explained its stand on production quotas and Iraq's legitimate right to have its output share readjusted on objective grounds. He pointed to the big sacrifices that Iraq has made on behalf of OPEC's efforts to realize its objectives.

He said that Iraq had stressed during the conference that it is not prepared to agree to a smaller quota than that of Iran, given the continued Iranian aggression.

He pointed out that in appreciation of Iraq's circumstances and its legitimate right, and recognizing that the quota previously fixed for Iraq was unrealistic, the conference decided that member-states should stick to their old production quotas as set in October 1984 within OPEC's output level of 16 million barrels per day and that Iraq's share be left floating for the next 2 months pending an agreement by OPEC on an acceptable distribution of production.

The minister said the decision means that during this period Iraq may produce oil at whatever level it chooses and that all the other members are limited to their allotted shares, thus holding down OPEC's production to 17 million barrels per day, appreciably below the present production level.

In conclusion, the Iraqi oil minister stressed that Iraq's positive and objective stands throughout OPEC's march has proved beyond doubt its principled policy of promoting and consolidating the organization in the short and long runs. He said Iraq will follow this policy to confront OPEC's enemies who are trying to undermine the organization and threaten its interests. He expressed the hope that the stand adopted by the majority of OPEC nations at this meeting would be kept up in the future.

**Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran**

**Communique No 2,316**

*JN071216 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic*  
*1128 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Communique No 2,316 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 August 1986]

[Excerpt][Passage omitted praising Iraq and its Armed Forces]

O Iraqi people, your brave pilots have carried out the following missions:

1. At 1120 [0720 GMT] today, a number of our planes raided the Esfahan oil refinery, leaving it as rubble with fire and smoke rising from it.
2. At 1120, other groups of our planes were raiding the Montazeri electric power station, leaving it as burning junk.
3. At 1120 also, other planes were dealing a series of devastating blows to two thermal power stations southwest of Esfahan, pounding their targets.
4. At 1120 also, squadrons of our planes were pouncing on Khark Island's eastern jetty, further devastating it; and attacking other extremely important targets on the Island, to increase their devastation.
5. At 1430 today, our powerful planes returned to Khark Island to attack other targets on the Island. They scored accurate hits and set their targets ablaze.

O proud Iraqis, your brave pilots have carried out all of these achievements with impeccable planning by the Air Force command center. With their well-known courage and efficiency, they broke the enemy's defense systems to hit their targets in accordance with the pre-set plan. All our pilots returned to the homeland with their planes, safe and triumphant, bringing good

tidings of victory, and retaliating against the enemy of God and our enemy.

God be praised. [passage omitted]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 August 1986

#### Communique No. 2,317

JN071635 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic  
1605 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Communique No 2,317 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 August 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Supported by God, the steadfast men are daily scoring a new victory. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. In addition to the powerful strikes carried out by our Air Force as reported in today's Communique No 2,316, our brave pilots further attacked the Khomeyniite remnants, inflicting losses in men, weapons, and equipment in 88 combat missions. Our pilots have also carried out the following:  
A. At 1005 [0605 GMT] today, our planes carried out a successful raid on Khark Island, setting their targets ablaze.  
B. At 1045, our planes raided the Armareh camp, inflicting further losses on enemy personnel, weapons, and equipment.

The pilots then returned safely to base.

2. A mortar team, a shovel [preceding word in English], and three personnel shelters were destroyed and a vehicle was hit in the I Army Corps northern sector, and several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and an ammunition dump was set ablaze in the V Army Corps northern sector.

3. Four enemy soldiers were killed and four ammunition dumps, two infantry positions, and two observation posts were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector, and an enemy soldier was killed and a vehicle was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

4. One boat and three positions of various types were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, two boats and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris, and one infantry position was destroyed and one ammunition dump was set ablaze in the VII Army Corps front.

5. The spiteful enemy forces shelled residential areas in the Abu al-Khasib district, the Kanaru housing complex, and the villages of Khormal and Biyarah with long-range artillery.

6. To rid themselves of the oppression of the evil clique in Iran, some military and civilian Iranians sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 August 1986

#### Commander Dismisses New 'Slogan'

JN071056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Aug (INA) — A senior Iraqi field commander has labeled the false Iranian regime's slogan to make this year a year of decision as further testimony to its political, military, and economic bankruptcy.

Lieutenant General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid said in a statement to the Iraqi military newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah* that the slogan is an attempt to (?cover) the disasters that have befallen the Iranian peoples as a result of the hostile practices of the Iranian regime.

He said the new slogan of the Iranian regime will not put an end to Iraq's superiority, because the Iranians are in for defeat and terrible disaster, should rashness and arrogance drive them to commit a new folly.

He emphasized that the Iraqis will turn their folly into a decisive victory, bang the empty Iranian heads, and inflict further losses on them in men, weapons, and equipment, until the hour of violent death arrives, when they will be annihilated and their aggression terminated once and for all.

#### Iranian Claims Denied

JN071303 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Aug (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi fighter plane was downed over Esfahan today. In a statement to INA, the spokesman defied the Iranian rulers to prove these claims.

It will be recalled that the Iraqi fighter planes today launched a series of violent and destructive raids on several vital and economic installations deep inside Iran, including the Esfahan refinery.

#### Panamanian Tanker Hit

JN071555 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] London, 7 Aug (INA) — The British Lloyd's Insurance Company has said that the Panamanian oil tanker *Magnum* was hit by an Iraqi missile near Khark Island this morning.

Lloyd's told the INA office in London a short while ago that fire broke out in the 141,640-metric ton tanker. It pointed out that the tanker, built in 1981, is run by the London-based World Shipping Co. together with the Athens-based Greek shipping company (Bilakasa Kombnav).

It will be recalled that the Iraqi Air Force raided Khark Island three times today and destroyed extremely important targets, including the Island's eastern jetty.

**Liberian Tanker Hit**

*JN071651 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1622 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] London, 7 Aug (INA) — The British Lloyd's Insurance Company said a short while ago that a second oil tanker was hit today during the Iraqi air raids on Khark Island. Lloyd's told the INA office that the 117,340-metric ton Liberian oil tanker (*Mistra*) was hit while it was being loaded with oil. It pointed out that the tanker, built in 1974, is run by the (Aegean Oceanic S. E. Barius) company and supervised by the (Kolotrus) Agency Limited in London.

A military spokesman announced today that Iraqi fighter planes had raided the loading jetties and main installations of Khark Island, setting their targets ablaze.

**King Husayn Returns From Egypt Visit**

*JN071538 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic  
1500 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur returned to Aqaba this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Egypt during which his majesty held talks with Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak dealing with the situation in the Middle East and relations between the two fraternal countries.

**SAWT AL-SHA'B Views Husayn-Mubarak Talks, Bush Tour**

*JN071059 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic  
7 Aug 86 p 1*

[Editorial: "The Alexandria Talks and the Requisites of Coordination"]

[Text] The meeting in Alexandria between His Majesty King Husayn and President Husni Mubarak is significant for more than one reason during this stage through which our Arab region is passing.

This meeting embodies the Arab wisdom and perception required to adopt stands and decisions aimed at restoring Arab solidarity and to build a unified Arab stand to confront the dangers facing the Arab nation. Moreover, this meeting embodies our constant objective, which must be the concern of the whole nation, and its leading issue in the search for a just peace.

The results of U.S. Vice President Bush's visit have emphasized the difficulties involved in searching for peace at a time when Israel rejects any talk or even a preliminary move that might extricate the region from the current stalemate.

It can be said that Bush's visit to the Middle East failed to paint an optimistic picture about U.S. policy's understanding of what is required by the region's peoples. Bush's visit also failed to draw up a balanced U.S. policy which would renew hope about the possibility of achieving a lasting and just peace for all peoples in the region.

Certainly the Arab nation, which fully realizes what is behind the visits of Bush and other U.S. officials, has complete confidence in His Majesty King Husayn's leadership and in his awareness of events, his wisdom in dealing with Arab problems, and his courageous stand rejecting all that is hostile to the Arab nation's hopes and aspirations.

Hence the important and historic meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and President Mubarak. The importance of this meeting now is on the level of the results of Bush's visit or it may go far beyond this visit. Thus, the truth of Jordan's pan-Arab principles is confirmed day after day. Foremost of these principles is the unification of the Arab stand toward dangers so that Arab action can be utilized to attain the results which will save the nation's dignity and drive harm away from its fateful causes.

**'Text' of Islamic Jihad Statement From AL-NAHAR**  
*NC071414 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 3 Aug 86 pp 1, 8*

["Text" of statement issued by the Islamic Jihad organization submitted to Beirut *Al-Nahar* on 2 August]

[Text] "In the name of God Almighty, following the release of Father Lawrence Jenco, the criminals of Hiroshima, Vietnam, Lebanon, and elsewhere tried to deceive the American people and public opinion with lies and calumnies. Therefore, we clearly announce the following:

"1. We have released Father Jenco for humanitarian reasons in light of his deteriorating health, as a gesture of our goodwill and as a final warning to the U.S. Government. This is our last initiative. We have sent a tape with Father Jenco. This tape, which you have viewed, is the message to which we referred in our previous statement. It is addressed to the hostages' families, the American people, and their obstinate government.

"2. We never asked Father Jenco to convey any messages to anyone, neither secretly nor in public. They are trying to show or publish that he is carrying messages from us to the pope, to the archbishop, or to the vicious Reagan. This is a flagrant distortion, a groundless lie, and a falsity. We have declared, and we still believe, that we are in a state of permanent and continual antagonism with the great Satan (Reagan and his government), and that we neither contact nor correspond with them. The pope's silence over America's crimes and those of its protege [not further identified], and his support for their criminal acts make him an accessory to all their global crimes. Therefore, any correspondence with him is out of the question, and the same applies to Archbishop Robert Runcie.

"3. One of our basic principles is to fight rather than negotiate with those who are arrogant and oppressive. Therefore, we emphasize that we did not and will not negotiate with the criminal butcher Reagan or with his government. We have not forgotten his crimes against our people; including the shelling, killing, and devastation. He is still committing crimes against the oppressed peoples of the world. We will never negotiate with him or his government even if they get down on their knees. We have clarified our demands, which must be met by any means.

"4. We say to Father Jenco: You know better than anybody else that we never asked you to convey messages anywhere, so do not let the CIA dictate to you or force you to fabricate lies that only complicate the issue. The CIA's attempt to distort facts and to harm our public image is in vain. If you want your companions to join you and Father Weir you know where the solution begins.

"5. As for the great Satan's (Reagan and his administration) belief that the problem will be solved by prayers, we advise them to start praying for their souls and for the souls of the corpses that will reach the black house one after another if our demands

are not met. Let it be known to the American people that they will be held responsible for their ignorant government's policy.

"The Islamic Jihad Organization"

**Car Bomb Explosions Continue in West Beirut**

**Amal Movement Office Targeted**  
*NCC031001 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*  
*0940 GMT 8 Aug 86*

[Text] The military expert states that, according to preliminary information, the explosion in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah area at 1150 today was the result of a booby-trapped car whose make has not yet been determined. The target of the booby-trapped car was an Amal Movement office on Al-Bustani street in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah area. Gunmen have spread out intensively in the area and internal security forces have withdrawn. Preliminary reports indicate that approximately 30 persons have been killed or wounded.

**Blast Near Arab University Kills 25**  
*NC081114 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1040 GMT*  
*8 Aug 86*

[Excerpts] A huge explosion occurred on 'Afif al-Tibi Street near the Arab University at 1045. [passage omitted] According to initial reports, the blast left 25 dead and about 45 wounded. Twenty cars were burned and a large number of buildings within a 200-meter radius were damaged. The explosion touched off several fires, but they were extinguished within 30 minutes, as a fire station was nearby. [passage omitted] Rescue workers are still sifting through the rubble.

Mahmud Khashshab, an Army munitions expert called to the scene, estimated that the booby-trapped burgundy Fiat was rigged with 50 kg of TNT. Several 82-mm mortar shells were attached to the explosive charge. [passage omitted]

**Communist Party Radio To Begin Transmission in Sep**  
*NC071109 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] Beirut, 7 Aug (MENA) — Lebanese information sources have revealed that a radio station for the Lebanese Communist Party has been established in the Al-Rumaylah area of the Iqlim al-Kharrub district near Sidon. They added that the new radio will start transmission in the beginning of September. The cost of establishing the radio was estimated at 18 million Lebanese pounds.

Approximately 10 radio and television stations broadcasting from various Lebanese territories express the views of rival parties.

**Envoy Says Only Consular Issues in Talks With Soviets**  
*TA070513 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English*  
 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Israeli Ambassador to Finland Mordekhay Lador confirmed yesterday that Israeli and Soviet officials are to meet in Helsinki on August 18-19 for talks on resuming consular relations.

Political issues are not to be discussed, Lador told reporters in Helsinki.

"The talks will deal exclusively with consular matters such as visas, passport extensions for Soviet citizens in Israel, and a survey of Soviet property in Israel," he said.

Prime Minister Peres said yesterday that if diplomatic relations were restored, Israel would accept a Soviet role in Middle East peace talks. [passage omitted on remarks by Soviet ambassador to Damascus]

**Peres Updates Ceausescu on Meetings With Hassan, Bush**  
*TA080446 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*  
 0400 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres sent a message to Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu with regard to his meetings with King Hassan of Morocco and U.S. Vice President George Bush. A Voice of Israel reporter says that the prime minister sent this message through a special envoy, Ion Stoian, the international secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, who arrived in Israel this week. Stoian also brought a personal message from Ceausescu to the prime minister. Our reporter points out that President Ceausescu often sends envoys to Israel to receive an update on the political situation.

**Tamir Comments on Mubarak Meeting, Tabah Talks**  
*TA080708 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*  
 0505 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Interview with Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office and head of the Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks, on the telephone from Cairo by program moderator Mikha Friedman — live]

[Text][Friedman] Prior to your departure for Cairo, the assessment voiced here was that the arbitral compromis on Tabah would be signed within 1 to 2 weeks at the latest. Following your meeting with President Mubarak yesterday, do you believe we are now closer to an agreement?

[Tamir] The talk with Mubarak yesterday focused on issues other than the arbitral compromis because we must present the Inner Cabinet with a full picture that includes the compromis, bilateral issues pertaining to our mutual relationship, and other subjects. Hence the talk focused on all those other issues because we [the delegations to the Tabah talks] can agree on the compromis on our own. Although some points related to the compromis emerged in the talk, that was not the main issue.

[Friedman] Did those other issues include a summit between Peres and Mubarak and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv? Do you feel the Egyptians are willing to meet us halfway on these issues and further thaw relations?

[Tamir] Look, we have known about Egyptian willingness on the question of the ambassador and the summit for over a year; they have reiterated their willingness time and again, and the president repeated it again yesterday. We did not come here to check on this willingness since it is certain to materialize.

[Friedman] You said that we are capable of agreeing on the compromis on our own. So what is now preventing us from concluding the Tabah affair as soon as possible?

[Tamir] I said 2 weeks ago and again last week that the arbitral compromis should be seen on two levels: first, the points that should be agreed on so that we may submit the compromis to the Inner Cabinet; second, the points that do not concern the Inner Cabinet which we can continue to pursue until the final agreement is signed. After all, the Inner Cabinet should be presented with a document, but for the final agreement several other points must be concluded which need not be submitted to the Inner Cabinet.

The issues that must still be pursued include the question of surveys in the field; we have agreed on all the points related to this and work will begin next week. The second issue that is still pending is the selection of three international arbiters, and this issue will also be finalized in time.

The arbitral compromis itself — that is, all the paperwork and verbal arguments related to it — is actually on the verge of being completed. One point is still being discussed which we may conclude either today or by Sunday. We are now in the concluding phase.

**Peres Speaks on Peace, International Relations**

**Sums Up Importance of Term**  
*TA071602 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT*  
 7 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres hopes that the Tabah negotiations are about to be completed. In a speech to members of the Labor Party Central Committee, Shim'on Peres said in relation to the negotiations with Jordan that Israel agrees to international accompaniment for these negotiations. Our party affairs correspondent Yaron Deqel reports from the Congress Center, where the Labor Party Central Committee session is going on at present:

[Begin recording][Deqel] Two months before the rotation Prime Minister Peres sums up his 2 years in office from the political viewpoint. The prime minister covered relations with Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Europe, and the United States. Mr Peres expressed the hope that we are approaching the conclusion of the Tabah negotiations. Regarding the contacts with the Soviet Union, the prime minister expressed the hope that they will bring about change, even though this move appears to be technical and

limited, as he put it. The prime minister recalled his appeal for economic aid to the countries of the region, and said that George Bush told him that there is a tendency to embrace the economic plan, and this as an economic incentive to peace. The prime minister attacked those who say no to peace and to negotiations. As for negotiations with Jordan, the prime minister said that Israel does not oppose international accompaniment:

[Peres] If Jordan asks that the negotiations start with international accompaniment, that is okay. Not an accompaniment that will dictate, but one that will help. We do not oppose this. If Jordan says it wants to present its own ideas, let it do so; we have no objections. If Jordan and other Arab countries propose that we sit with all the sides we will do so, and I do not know who is entitled to say that Israel has not agreed to international accompaniment; it agreed. The Knesset and the government approved this.

[Deqel] Shim'on Peres says that Israel has no intentions of extending its sovereignty to additional territories in Judea and Samaria, and notes that if Jordan seeks authentic Palestinian representations in the negotiations, we will accept this. It should be recalled that today's session comes after the party's doves asked that the party's platform include the issue of self-determination for the Palestinians. The prime minister reiterates his opposition to this proposal:

[Peres] I believe that we need all the formulations we can come up with to remove the obstacles to negotiations. [end recording]

#### Syria, Tabah, Jordan Noted

TA071815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
1605 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal]

[Text] In his address before graduates of a National Defense College course today, the prime minister summed up the current state of affairs in several areas: peace with Egypt, Tabah, Jordan, the visit to Morocco, and Syria. The prime minister said that Syria is the spearhead of the parties pursuing the military option in the Middle East. Over the past 5 years, it has doubled its Army's naval, ground, and air power, despite its serious economic predicament.

[Begin Peres recording] Syria has been refusing to join any negotiations, comprehensive or partial. It has deepened its dependence on the Soviet Union as its chief arms supplier, and is left with no real alternative to speak of. It has turned its land into fortifications, and has been paying a high price to provide its Army with mobility and offensive and night combat capability. It is spending large sums of money to purchase surface-to-surface missiles and develop chemical warheads, believing that these weapons could help it win a war. It persists in taking the risk involved in remaining a full-fledged terrorist country, supporting international and regional terrorism. [end recording]

The prime minister said, nevertheless, that there is no point in overstating Syria's power. It is a country that is perpetuating its economic backwardness to promote its military prowess, but it is

liable to discover very quickly that backwardness sometimes overcomes progress.

[Begin Peres recording] Israel will maintain constant maximum alertness vis-a-vis Syria's alertness and intentions, and will carefully ensure that it has sufficient forces to prevent Syrian aggression, or ward it off if it succumbs to that temptation. Neither nation is interested in war, and for our part, we will strive to preserve the option of negotiations toward a comprehensive or partial settlement, even as we acknowledge the nature of the incumbent Syrian leadership. [end recording]

As for Tabah, the prime minister said: I realize that unless the Tabah problem is resolved, peace will stop at the point it has now reached. In negotiating, we have no intention of eroding Egypt's status or sovereignty, the prime minister said, we merely wish to enjoy the same status as the Egyptians in the arbitration. The prime minister said that at the moment we only have a contractual peace with Egypt, and not all our expectations have materialized. This peace lacks economic, cultural, and sometimes even political content. We expect to complete the peace process with Egypt and turn it into a lever for solving the Palestinian problem and even turn it into a comprehensive process.

As for Jordan, the prime minister said: In trying to talk to the PLO, that country has weakened its status among the inhabitants of the territories. We offered Jordan a shortened process, assuming that if it makes a speedy and open decision in favor of the political process, it will enjoy cooperation among the Palestinians, too. The prime minister was addressing graduates of a National Defense College course.

#### Autonomy Is Step to Peace

TA040432 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
0400 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says the only way to get the Middle East peace process moving is to begin with autonomy for the residents of Judea, Samaria, and Gaza. Speaking last night at a World Jewish Students gathering at Moshav Nes Harim, Peres added that he believes there is presently no bridge between the Arab and Israeli views on peace, and that the only way for the sides to come closer together is through dialogue and negotiations.

[Begin Peres recording] We have to find a solution. When two people are living on the very same land, you can either partition the land or divide the government. To divide the government means to have autonomy; to divide the land means partition. I think most of us do agree today that to move ahead let's start with autonomy on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and see how can we continue and find the solution.

If I may express my own view of it, I do not see for the time being a bridge between the Arab view and the Israeli view. The gap, I must admit, is deep and wide. The only way to bridge over the gap is really by meeting and talking without prior conditions. And as a man who is engaged in political action, I believe that what Israel has to do today is to form all the prior conditions

which are necessary in order to open a negotiation, and negotiate without prior conditions. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

**Shamir Reiterates Opposition to International Conference**  
*TA080459 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*  
 0400 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says Israel is against an international peace conference with or without the Soviet Union. Shamir was speaking last night to a gathering of Jewish students just outside of Jerusalem.

[Begin Shamir recording] An international conference that will try to determine the future of our people and of the region, such a conference cannot bring peace. Israel will not agree to any attempt to impose solutions from the outside on the parties to the conflict. The solutions must come from these in the region and by direct negotiations. We cannot accept the proposal to hold an international conference, whether it is with or without the participation of the Soviet Union. However, a superpower such as the Soviet Union can influence developments in the Middle East by acting in a responsible manner, by publicity, by publicly supporting the peace process, and by refraining from providing support to aggressive regimes or terrorist organizations. We will conduct our contacts with the Soviet representatives with an open mind, in the hope that a real improvement in relations between our two countries will come about. A real improvement will come about only if the Soviet Government will change its attitude toward the Jewish people in the Soviet Union and will change its negative attitude toward the State of Israel in the Middle East. [end recording]

**Treasury Team Leaves for Talks in S. Africa**  
*TA080622 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English*  
 8 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] A delegation headed by Treasury Director-General 'Imanu'el Sharon left last night for South Africa to renegotiate credit and investment agreements, Israel Radio reported.

The visit was postponed two months ago when South Africa imposed its emergency regulations.

The delegation aims to renew the credit Israel receives for buying South African coal, and to persuade the South African Government to allow the country's Jews to invest more in the Israeli economy, it was reported.

Sharon stressed that the timing of the trip was determined by the fact that the agreements, which have to be renewed annually, were about to expire.

**Demonstrators Try To Settle in Jericho Synagogue**  
*TA061944 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*  
 1800 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Approximately 70 demonstrators who planned to settle in the old synagogue in Jericho were detained at an IDF roadblock

in Kefar Adummim. Some of the demonstrators tried to infiltrate on foot, but most of them did not make it. Our correspondent Menahem Hadar reports that the territory was declared a closed military zone.

**IDF Commander Bars Settlers**

*TA072002 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1900 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Ehud Baraq, commander of the IDF Central Command, prevented a group of Gush Emunim members from entering the synagogue in Jericho. He explained that this would disrupt public order and amount to a demonstration. Major General Baraq told Knesset Member [MK] Ge'ula Kohen, who is in the place together with 20 Gush Emunim people, that she can enter the synagogue accompanied by one or two persons, but she did not want to do so. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that Maj Gen Baraq said he will allow individual visitors to enter the synagogue during the day, and that he will examine separately each request to hold group prayers.

**Rabin Raps Labor Member for Conflict Stand**

*TA071623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1600 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The defense minister has again accused Labor Party members of encouraging terrorism and discouraging peace in defending the PLO's position in its confrontation with Jordan. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that in a political debate at the Labor Party's Central Committee, Minister Rabin emphasized that the Palestinian problem can only be solved through Jordan. That is why he believes it is necessary to encourage the moderate Palestinian leaders in the territories, because they can serve as a bridge to Amman.

**ASL Soldier Killed, 2 Wounded N. of Security Strip**

*TA071828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
 1800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] An army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldier was killed and two others were wounded in two incidents north of the security strip. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that an ASL patrol encountered a terrorist squad near Bint Jubayl, and the soldier was killed in the exchange of fire. In another incident, an ASL patrol hit an explosive device and two of its soldiers were wounded.

**Bedouins Convicted of Planting Bomb, Sentenced**

*TA060842 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Aug 86 p 6*

[Report by Nurit Amitay]

[Excerpt] Two Sinai Bedouins were convicted and sentenced by the Lod Military Court for planning an attack. Ramadan 'A'id Matri'at was sentenced to 22 years in prison and 'Umar Abu Jurad to 5 years. They were convicted of planting a 4 and 1/2 kg bomb in a house in the Ramat Ben-Tzvi neighborhood of Nes

Ziyyona on 15 August last year together with some others, two of whom were sentenced not long ago to 22 years in prison. [passage omitted]

#### **Ground, Air Forces End Maneuver on Golan Heights**

TA051014 *Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1000 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] A joint maneuver of the ground and air forces has ended on the Golan Heights. The final firing exercise was attended by the chief of staff, the commander of the Northern Command, the commander of the ground forces, and various IDF generals. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the chief of staff noted the high level of performance and the accurate hits on the targets.

#### **AL-FAJR Assails Jordanian, U.S. Palestinian Aid**

TA051847 *Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic* 2 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Era of Buying Protection Has Gone and Will Not Return"]

[Text] It seems that the United States is "determined" to take a long stride toward its denial of the Palestinian problem as one having pan-Arab and fateful dimensions with respect to our entire nation. Therefore, we find the United States reckless in foiling any honorable and real efforts toward seeking a just solution of the Palestinian problem. In return, the United States strives to keep the problems exposed to storms, hoping to achieve the eradication of its characteristics over time.

In reinforcement of the negative U.S. perception of the Palestinian problem, the United States tries with all its might to peddle dubious touches to emaciated solutions of the problem. The newest of these dubious touches is what William [name as published] Kalb, State Department spokesman, called "financial assistance to the Palestinians in the West Bank" which Jordan will transfer to them in the shape of financing "development projects" in the occupied territories.

It is common knowledge that the joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee was the one responsible for providing financial assistance to boost steadfastness in these territories within the framework of joint coordination between the Jordanian and

Palestinian sides. What does it mean then for Jordan to act separately in transferring this assistance "to the Palestinians in the West Bank" as Kalb said?

We believe that this step entails immense danger because it can no longer be regarded as a mere dubious touch in the American touches aimed futilely at seeking an emaciated solution of the Palestinian problem.

When will the United States realize that the problem is not that of "improving the quality of life of the residents in the occupied territories," but that it is a problem of a nation that has the right to existence, liberation, and life, enjoying its legitimate rights, above all the right to self-determination and the establishment of independent statehood on its own soil?

Finally, when will the United States and every Arab regime that revolves in its orbit realize that the era of buying protection has gone and will never return?

#### **BRIEFS**

**New IDF Artillery Chief** — Major General Shmu'el Reshef today takes over as chief of the Artillery Corps. He will be promoted to the rank of brigadier general. The outgoing Artillery Corps chief, Brigadier General 'Oded Tira, is retiring from active service. Reshef was born in Romania in 1946 and came to Israel with his parents in 1950. [Summary] [*Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English* 7 Aug 86 p 2 TA]

**Hashish Seizure** — Two drug dealers from Tel Aviv were captured near Giv'at Olga after a pursuit by policemen from the Narcotics Squad of the Haifa Police Central Unit. The pair were found to be in possession of 143 soles of hashish, with a total weight of 31 kg. [Excerpt] [*Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew* 0742 GMT 1 Aug 86 TA]

**Foreign Currency Reserves Up** — Israel's foreign currency reserves have gone up by \$3.126 million. Our economic affairs correspondent explains that the increase stems from the strengthening of European currencies in comparison to the dollar. Bank of Israel reports that during July the government absorbed 58 million new Israeli shekels. [Text] [*Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew* 1200 GMT 1 Aug 86 TA]

## LIBYA

## U.S. Concept of Maltese 'Neutrality' Questioned

LD071411 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT  
7 Aug 86

[Text] Maltese Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici has stated that in the future his country will notify the friendly countries to the island's north and south of any impending American aggression. The Maltese prime minister has also praised his country's strong economic and political relations with the Jamahiriya saying that they were historic relations since the flight between Tripoli and Valetta was closer than between Valetta and Rome, a matter which the others fail to appreciate.

*The New York Times* has commented on the Maltese prime minister's statement saying that last November, the island of Malta concluded a treaty of friendship with Libya covering cooperation in all fields. The paper noted that the statements of the Maltese prime minister have aroused a strong wave of anger in the U.S. War Department.

Charles Redman, U.S. State Department spokesman, commented yesterday on the Maltese prime minister's statements in which he described the Great Jamahiriya as an ally of Malta. Redman said: We have repeatedly conveyed to the Maltese our concern over their close and strong alliance with Libya in violation of their declared policy of nonalignment and neutrality.

The JANA Arab affairs editor has commented on the U.S. position saying that these statements constitute blatant interference in the affairs of an independent sovereign state. This has been the habit of the administration of the rabid dog and Mosad agent Reagan and its frivolous terrorist policy against the Mediterranean peoples.

The JANA world affairs editor [as heard] has stated that the policy of threats and ultimatums adopted by the administration of the rabid dog Reagan against sovereign countries was nothing but a reflection of cowboy barbarism in the U.S. dealings with other peoples of the world. He affirmed the depth of relations between the Jamahiriya and Malta saying that the Mediterranean relations which bind the Jamahiriya and Malta were founded on mutual respect and Mediterranean fraternity which grows stronger day by day in the economic, political, and cultural fields. For this reason, all attempts at harming these strong relations or undermining them are desperate attempts which are bound to fail.

In conclusion the JANA world affairs editor wondered about the neutrality which Redman wants from the region's countries. What is the U.S. Administration's concept of neutrality? Does it mean siding with the peoples exposed to aggression, or does it mean transforming these countries into U.S. bases from which U.S. aircraft take off to murder children as well as destroy the houses of innocents and populated quarters?

## Yugoslavian Foreign Ministry Official Arrives for Visit

LD061132 Tripoli JANA in English 1028 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja, 1, Shahr Hannibal 6, *Jamahiriya News Agency* — The Yugoslavian vice foreign minister arrived in Tripoli yesterday afternoon on a visit to Great al-Jamahiriya.

## Visits Al-Qadhafi's House

LD070950 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1835 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Aug (JANA) — Vimikano Sivic, Yugoslav vice foreign minister [name and title as received], today paid a visit to the house of the brother leader of the revolution where he saw the results of the failed barbaric North Atlantic American aggression on the house of the brother leader.

Sivic has expressed his profound grief for this barbaric aggression aimed at the person of the brother leader, affirming the Yugoslav people's condemnation and denunciation of this aggression.

## Departs 7 Aug

LD071523 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Aug (JANA) — Vimikano Sivic, Yugoslav vice foreign minister [name and title as received], left Tripoli today at noon at the end of a several-day visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Sivic has made a statement to JANA's correspondent, in which he has affirmed the successful outcome of his visit which dealt with exchanging viewpoints on the preparation for the nonaligned summit; pointing out that such a summit will consolidate international security and peace as well as effectively contribute to finding solutions to some issues and the international crisis.

He lauded the good relations linking the two friendly peoples, the Yugoslavs and the Libyan Arabs.

## MOROCCO

## King Hassan News Conference 7 August

LD080920 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1943 GMT  
7 Aug 86

[Press conference given by King Hassan II for foreign correspondents at the royal palace in Rabat — live]

[Excerpts] [Hassan] God be praised and prayers and peace be upon our master Muhammad and his family and followers.

Gentlemen: In my life, I have held several news conferences. But this press conference is not like any of the previous ones, either in its kind or its importance. Before giving you the microphone to present your questions, all your questions — provided that there are no repeated questions, therefore, you will present all your questions — I would like to submit a brief review of modern Arab history, and very modern history. [passage omitted]

You will ask, however, what is the connection between the past and this press conference? (I will explain). The connection is the following: Since I was 7 years old, I learned from my Koranic teacher that the maturity of the Muslim, the sign of maturity is the ability to distinguish between things. Unfortunately, because of the brainwashing since 1953, we live, our children live, and our men, and I do not say our old men, our men live on what remains in their heads and their blood from this brainwashing and this enslavement. The questions that you yourselves presented for [word indistinct], the questions that you submit to me now are nothing but a mixture of today's conviction, through open eyes, and the remnants of the brainwash that occurred in 1953. In 1953 all of us were old enough to be conscious, in 1967 we were also old enough to be conscious. None of us can deny his responsibility. [passage omitted]

May God help you to put forward the necessary questions, and me to find the answer that will be satisfactory to you.

[Correspondent] Your Majesty: Let me start by speaking on my own behalf and on behalf of the brother Arab journalists, most of whom have asked me to thank Your Majesty for granting this exclusive interview to the Arab press, which will have a special flavor, as I have said, marked by courage, the courage his majesty the king has accustomed us to.

Your Majesty's meeting with the Arab journalists constitutes in our eyes an act of honor for the Arab press. We thank you for that. I have some remarks, not questions. I would request his majesty the king to clarify these points with my utmost thanks for the good introduction Your Majesty has provided us of the last 30 years during which we have experienced our agonies and witnessed our hard times.

Your Majesty: What were the calculations on which Your Majesty the king based your meeting with the Israeli prime minister? My second point is: Were there any secret articles? I ask this so that no one in the future will come and say that there were secret articles that were agreed. My third point, Your Majesty, is: I noticed from your meeting....

[Hassan, interrupting] [Sentence indistinct].

[Correspondent] Yes, Your Majesty.

[Hassan] Your first question was: What were the calculations? I believe that there was no question of calculations. I prefer to replace this word by objectives or purposes.

First, the bitter fact is that we are not fighting a ghost but a people, government, and a regime, and that in our minds we confuse recognition and discussion. We also confuse in our minds exploration and negotiation.

When we read the biography of the Prophet, we can see that the Prophet personally was at Hudaibiyah [where the Prophet signed a peace treaty with the infidels], and that he personally ordered what was to be added or removed from the writings of the Hudaibiyah peace treaty. Therefore, as I told you before as a political (?opinion), it was as if the Prophet were giving us a lesson

in practical policies — the policies that recognize the realities, so that they do not live in the shadow of the imagination chosen by their owners.

First of all, I started from the fact that there is an enemy and not a ghost.

Second, and this is the basis, after years and years of searching and continuous efforts, the Arabs unanimously reached a result, which is the Fes plan. Even more important and better than that, this plan was satisfactory to a number of countries from various continents, races, and colors.

I said, since I have the groundwork [words indistinct] basically, since I have a legitimate plan, on which everybody agreed, and which is supported by everybody, or nearly everybody, then perhaps we could talk personally to those responsible for the disaster in which we are currently living in the Arab East, and ask them about their opinion in this plan.

However, I admit to all of you that I did not carry out this action at the spur of the moment. I have announced it repeatedly, perhaps not in a very frank way, but we say that the free man understands a gesture. (I hinted it), and in the last hint I said: If the heads of the Arab countries were to meet in a summit, I would propose to them to commission one of them, whom they know to be honest, and whom they know to be intellectually honest, and of solid character, and to be politically honest, and I would propose that they send him to ask the enemy directly about what he considers good or not good in the Fes resolutions.

At that time, things happened, [words indistinct] in the message I sent to my brothers the kings and presidents. First of all, the Arabs in their history have never been more divided than they are now. Second, the unique, magnificent, creative, and positive element, because it represents the Arab unanimity after years and years, was [word indistinct] the Fes resolutions and [word indistinct] the Fes resolutions, and therefore becomes an item for the museums and public keeping places. Last, I saw that a dispute, which is really fictitious, has entered the heads of the Arabs. Here, God is my witness, and everyone of you should tell me, yes or no, when we were in the Koran schools and in the elementary schools, we heard about the Shi'ites, and we read about the Shi'ites and the Kharijites. [passage omitted]

When I said that they should delegate an honest head of state, I meant that he should not have a problem of territory or a problem of people in the region, so that if he signed a sheet of paper or 10 sheets of paper with the Israeli who talks to him, then his signature will not be binding to anybody. Second, we should distinguish between, and specify the difference, between investigation and negotiations. If it was negotiations, and this is the answer to the question, if it was negotiations, then I would not have closed the door with him. Negotiations demand give and take. I accept this and I reject that. But in the investigatory round, I saw that my questions were not answered in a satisfactory way [words indistinct]. Here, I think I will go back to your other point: Were there other items?

[Correspondent] Are there any secret clauses? We are only asking to prevent people in the future, or the European press, from saying that there are secret clauses between King Hassan and Peres.

[Hassan] At any rate there is an Arab proverb which says time tells all. Therefore, as I have said to you, there is no reason for any secret clauses to exist between me and him because there is no direct problem between him and me concerning Morocco. I have no occupied land; I have no people living under colonialism. But if anyone wants to continue to believe this despite the denial I am making now, let him please himself and continue to do so. Personally, this does not interest me. What interests me is that I am sincere and it has not been proved against me in my position that I have lied [words indistinct]. Time tells all and there will emerge [word indistinct] between people of goodwill and those of ill-will. Next please.

[Correspondent] The Kuwaiti *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* newspaper, Abdallah [name indistinct], Your Majesty, the visit by the head of the Zionist entity to Morocco and his meeting with Your Majesty, chairman of the Arab summit conferences and chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, had a big impact and echo throughout various official and popular quarters. Bearing in mind that Your Majesty knew beforehand that Israel rejects all just peace solutions, especially the Fes summit resolutions, can Your Majesty tell us what made you decide to hold the meeting with Peres? Was there an agreement in principle from the United States to back these efforts? And does Your Majesty believe that your meeting with Peres will obstruct the chances for Arab solidarity at a time when we are in dire need of it? What we want to ask is this: All the time you knew the seriousness of this stand. Did you consult some Arab countries over this issue in particular to avoid the press saying that the Peres visit to Morocco resembled President al-Sadat's visit to the Zionist entity?

[Hassan] Let us begin with the last question. There can be no comparison when differences exist. The scientists of logic say there can be no comparison when differences exist. My meeting with Peres cannot be compared with the meeting between President al-Sadat, may God have mercy on him, and Begin. We cannot be compared with it because there are many differences [words indistinct].

Second — I add another point — I do not want my meeting with Peres to be compared with the meeting between Anwar al-Sadat and Begin for one reason — because the motive was not the same and the objective was not the same. We were at the Fes summit in 1982 when President Hafiz al-Asad spoke and said: Have you not seen what Anwar al-Sadat had said and done and that he was killed? I asked to speak and answered him: Listen, Mr President, do not make us fear negotiations. It was not Camp David that killed Al-Sadat; the internal political situation in Egypt was what killed him.

We must recognize this. They say if [words indistinct] the same thing that happened to Al-Sadat will happen to you. That is a lie. If the Camp David accords were really the main reason why Al-Sadat was killed, may God have mercy upon him, Al-Sadat would not have traveled in an open car in Egypt — and all of you

saw him — without being hit by a bullet. His own position — that he was flirting with a member of the Muslim Brotherhood at the time of 'A'ad al-Nasir and Najib, that he became against them — all these are merely internal and family matters. We should not interpret them as threats for [holding] negotiations or making peace.

I do not fear anything — even comparisons that should not be made. What happened to Al-Sadat, may God have mercy upon him, is an internal matter [words indistinct].

I thank God for guiding me into not consulting Arab brothers, so that I bear the entire responsibility. I still believe that I do not [words indistinct], [passage omitted]

Then there is the problem that if I had consulted them, would they have said yes? But I do not believe that [words indistinct] would have said yes to me. The majority would have said no. Then why should I consult them when I was intending to do what I was intending to do? However, there may be those who would say to me what Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh al-Sabah said in an interview with *Al-Watan al-'Arabi*, that if the meeting was secret then [words indistinct], but if it was a public meeting then it is forbidden. The matter is different when [words indistinct]. We do not deny there were meetings in the past but they were secret. [Words indistinct] so and so claims that meetings took place and then they would deny it. The matter is different when the visit is official and public. Thus, they do the forbidden but what is important is that it remains covered. No! No! And I have several issues with *Al-Watan al-'Arabi* [words indistinct].

Second, I tell you His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah [of Saudi Arabia] was here with me in Morocco and he had dinner with me on Friday. I asked him when he was leaving. He said tomorrow morning. My God, had he not told me tomorrow morning, I would have taken him and put him on his plane and asked him to return to the Kingdom.

(?As for the Reagan message), I am proud that I have a cable from Reagan and that a state which is considered [words indistinct] among the countries of the Third World, Reagan comes and invites me to meet (?him), and says that I will back you and I will do this and do that. I said to him: No, I am master in my country, but I am not master in another country. I will receive him here, not in France, America, Russia, or as anybody's guest. And I shoulder my responsibility personally. I told his ambassador: Listen do not waste your time. The statement signed by the doctors asked me to postpone my trip to the United States and to rest. What could he say? [Sentence indistinct].

[Correspondent] The Kuwaiti *Al-Qabus* newspaper [name indistinct]. I have two questions. First, you pointed out in your speech that the internal conditions in Israel prompted Shim'on Peres to seek a meeting with you. It is known that one-fifth of the Jews in occupied Palestine are of Moroccan origin.

[Hassan] Is it known? Is it known?

[Correspondent] It is known that one-fifth of the Jews in occupied Palestine are of Moroccan origin and that the Moroccan Jew does not lose his nationality when he emigrates. Do we understand

from this that the Moroccan Jews in occupied Palestine are still bound by the pledge of allegiance to Your Majesty, which provides you with the possibility of influencing their voting in elections, and is this a factor in the Shim'on Peres visit?

[Hassan] Frankly, this is a clear question: Have I bribed Shim'on Peres with the votes of Moroccans? [laughter][Sentence indistinct]. Next, please.

[Correspondent] Taj Al-Din 'Abd al-Haq from the UAE *Al-Bayan*: Your Majesty, from the results of your meeting with the Israeli prime minister, do you encourage other Arab leaders to meet with the Israeli prime minister?

[Hassan] I personally have not banned anything following my meeting with him [words indistinct]. What is important, what is important and what I want you to hear and understand...[Hassan changes thought] (?Who would have expected) Yitzhaq Shamir to say I bet one day that a Palestinian state will exist next to us no matter how dangerous the existence of such a state is? O servants of God, the Arabs said [words indistinct]. Are we still living in the days of 'Abd al-Nasir? (?Is this not realism)? When was Palestine, the Palestinian people, self-independence, and the Palestinian entity mentioned more than in those 7 days, 10 days?

Second, had I met him secretly, I would not have been able to cause the necessary scandal. [Sentence indistinct]. It is not the scandal of the picture taken of a man in a cabaret or in a casino. No, this is trade [as heard]. Scandal is the political disaster. I made all the people say to Peres, how come as a socialist you refused Hassan II, who has nothing to do with the matter and who is known as a moderate, how come you refused him this? This is a scandal! [Sentence indistinct]. A scandal even in the eyes of the Zionists in the United States. [Words indistinct] next please.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Your Majesty.

[Correspondent] Isma'il al-Naqib from the Cairo paper *Al-Akhar*. The first thing I wish to point out is that the Egyptian revolution took place in 1952 and not 1953. The second thing I wish to point out is that Your Majesty had referred to.... [brief indistinct exchange between the king and Al-Naqib interspersed with laughter] I am renowned for other things, and you can read my articles. Second, the book which you referred to and which was published in the United States was entitled *The Immortals Number 100 But Muhammad*.

As to my questions, they are follows:

First, why have you abandoned your position as chairman of the summit conference?

Second, what is the fate of the Moroccan-Libyan union? Thank you.

[Hassan] I have abandoned my position most bitterly. God is my witness that since 1981 — and we are now in 1986 — Morocco has endured so much in trying to reunite and organize summit conferences on its soil. I have resigned unwillingly and with pain. I did this so that none would regard my continued chairmanship

of the conference as a pretext for preventing the convocation of the summit conference. I preferred to resign rather than let Rabat and Morocco as venues for the conference, and the Moroccan king's chairmanship of that, prevent convening a summit conference.

I did not offer my resignation because my conscience reproached me, because I had committed any error, because I had embarked on a course that had led me astray, or because I had followed any course other than the right path. No. My resignation was intended only to enable a summit conference to be held anywhere and under anyone's chairmanship.

Morocco itself will continue to participate in the summit conferences, either by my personal presence, or sometimes without my personal presence. That is another matter.

I undoubtedly feel bitter at heart over what I have heard and read. But if there should be a conscientious basis for politics, so that one can have faith and conviction and thus adopt the creed one wants to defend, they should also have some rational basis. Hence I will try my best to extinguish the flame of bitterness and heavy conscience with the light of reason and rationalism. As I have said, time [passage indistinct].

The union continues to exist. Soon, the ministerial bodies of the union, both the higher ones and the expert ones, will meet.

Naturally, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has his views on the matter. As you know, he expressed reservations with regard to the Fes resolutions. Some of you might not have been aware of this fact. Libya expressed reservations when the Fes resolutions were signed. So Libya does not recognize the Fes resolutions, particularly the article which constitutes implicit recognition of Israel's existence. In the penultimate article, the Arab countries meeting in Fes implicitly recognized the existence of Israel, and a peaceful and secure existence for all countries of the region.

However we admit there were countries that were dummies only, [passage indistinct].

We said just and lasting security for all countries of the region. Though we did not name Israel, Israel was intended. Then we read in the papers that our meeting with Peres was tantamount to recognition of Israel. [Sentence indistinct].

[Correspondent] The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Siyasah*: Your Majesty, about your meeting with the Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. There were some instantaneous reactions from some Arab states, and those reactions varied from support to condemnation to neutrality. Your Majesty, do you think that the reaction of condemnation represents the peoples or the leaders only. Second, do you think that some Arab heads of states will make similar steps to what Your Majesty has carried out, that is will they openly meet officials from the Israeli Government, and are there any Arab states that have secret contacts with Israel? Thank you.

[Hassan] I will start with the last question: I can tell you undoubtedly, I will use (?an expression) you use in the east:

Many or some states will in the future ask me to be a courier between them and Israel. However, by God, you have not seen it

and will never see it. I am waiting, they are going to come [word indistinct] (?I am not the one carrying the letters). You will ask me to facilitate the meeting with so and so. By God, you have not seen this now and you will not see it tomorrow. This is so that we will agree with each other. This is one of the secrets of the job that you do not know.

The reaction was (?to me) [word indistinct] in fact violent; for example the Syrian reaction was violent and I think it was speedy. However, I was not surprised by it. Here I am going to tell you a story which happened in an Islamic conference in 1984. If the intervention of the Syrian delegate was not open, in front of the camera, the recorders, and the video, I would not tell you the following story: The discussion returned to the topic of Palestine and the Syrian delegate then, that is 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, my friend, he is my friend, brother, (?there is no doubt in this) — perhaps some Arab heads of state are annoyed by him, however, God is witness that since 1972 to this date, he was a man characterized by brains, mental grace, and decorum in all the meetings which took place between us. This is so that you and I understand each other; he is my friend. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, stood, and said: With regard to the issue of Palestine, or as he said — you have to know that we were all the Islamic states there — we have less freedom than the Palestinians themselves. There is not a young person, a child, a Syrian child in primary school, or a young Syrian at the university who does not dream of the great Umayyad state.

We closed the session, and I asked him to come to see me in the office. I asked him, by God, what is this, O father of Jamal; what is this thing you have said and what is this hotheadedness? He said no, this is neither hotheadedness nor anything else. You have to know Your Majesty that the issue of the Umayyad state for us is the issue of the Sahara for you. [Word indistinct], to me Syria is logical with itself. Now what remains is this: What is its problem with Israel, or its problem with Lebanon, or its problem with Jordan regarding the Umayyad state, or its problem with Saudi Arabia or Iraq which are its neighbors?

The important thing is that the Syrian reaction, even if it was speedy, is reasonable to me. Why? Because the main points which were discussed with Shim'on Peres (?were) that the territories which are occupied are, according to Syria, not to return to Gaza or the Golan or the West Bank, but all the occupied territories have to return to Syria. So when I put the second point to the PLO, the Syrian reaction was the following: The sole interlocutor is Syria. If the territories are returned, they will return to the Great Umayyad state.

In reality I was surprised by the speediness of the reaction; I was surprised a little by the roughness, not physical roughness, but spiritual roughness. However, at the beginning I did not understand [word indistinct]. Thanks be to God I have a good memory and I remembered. If 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said this in a closed session, nobody would have heard anything from me, but he said this in an open session and before that, just a few months earlier, President al-Asad, before the Islamic summit meeting, met a delegation composed of one of our advisers, and with him two parliamentarians. He said to them: There cannot be anyone who can understand you better than I do as far as the Sahara issue is concerned, because Syria was cut into pieces, and the real

Syria is Greater Syria, and there cannot be anybody who can understand you as I do. Thus, I believe that the Syrian reaction, although it was somewhat violent and speedy, comes within a framework. It comes within the framework of its philosophy but it does not declare it.

[Correspondent] *Al-Bayan* newspaper — Your Majesty, I would like to ask you two questions: In the speech you made after the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to our country, you said that the latter categorically rejects withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. He also rejects recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In such a case, and as a result of certain circumstances, do you not believe, Sir, that it is necessary to make a new initiative to assist the factions of the Palestinian liberation movement, so that they can meet and agree on carrying out satisfactory actions, and then make new endeavors with the leaders of the Arab states so that they will consolidate the Fes consensus and win the approval of broad sectors of world public opinion. [passage omitted]

My second question is: If the leaders of the Zionist entity should persist in their intransigence and arrogance, and if some Arab sides should wage war against Israel, or if war should break out for one reason or another, what will be Morocco's stand? Will Morocco hold on the plan of negotiations and endeavors. Thank you, Sir.

[Hassan] First I will answer your second question. Your second question is a strategic question — not so that I will confirm, but you want me to confirm publicly because you know the truth:

If a war should break out, for whatever reason — and you know this well, and you have mentioned it so that everyone will know it, for I know that you know it — if a war should break out between the Arabs and Israel for whatever reason, Morocco will always be foremost among those fighting. That is very (?true), and I have said it repeatedly. The poet has said: "Horses, night, the desert, the sword, the spear, the paper, and the pen all know me." [Words indistinct] I want this recorded for the last time, and as long as I am alive I do not wish to be asked such a question. The Muslim's word is his bond. However, I will answer the first question.

The answers of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres [words indistinct] were for me similar to a trap. When we mentioned to him for instance withdrawal from the Arab territories he would answer: Israel has no intention of retaining sovereignty over Gaza and the West Bank, but there are conditions and guarantees. We would say to him: How? That is not my business. That is the business of those to whom the Golan Heights, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip belong. He always wanted to drag me to negotiations and I am not authorized to negotiate. I do not have any element [for negotiation] and I do not have any legitimacy.

I asked him about the PLO. He said to me, yes of course I understand, but in view of the state of the PLO — there are the dissidents, the mutineers; we do not know whether it is in Damascus, or in Amman, or whether it is in Tunisia, or whether the PLO is fit. I said to him: Sir, enough. Do not enter into such points with me. I am asking you about the PLO as a structure. Do not enter with me into details. I will not slip with you on a banana or a soap. I will not be drawn by you. I am talking with

you about the Arab territories. Now, what are the arrangements. When we see the arrangements [words indistinct]. How will they reach such a landmark or such a kilometer we do not enter into such details. The PLO [words indistinct] is the primary and legitimate interlocutor. [Words indistinct] (?I have not been) delegated. If I were delegated the heads of state would have put to me (?in writing) the questions which I should be asking you. But as I have not been delegated [words indistinct]. I put to him two questions: What do you say about the PLO, and what do you say about the occupied territories. [Words indistinct] He wanted to drag me to [word indistinct], as though I could give him, and as though I am entitled to receive from him. However, I did not do that.

That means that (?in the future) I will say that these were my efforts, and we will see what he can say to me then. But perhaps this will not prevent those who have something to take from him or to exchange from finding an open door. As for myself, I was in the role of an unauthorized agent who could take, gain, and win, but could not at all relinquish, although I was not deputized. Therefore, I moved with complete freedom and I did not believe at any time that my freedom was restricted, or that I needed to ask permission, or that I was in need of [words indistinct] with all the respect for all the presidents and kings of the Arab states. I did not harm their direct or indirect interests and I was at all times standing in their ranks. Additionally, Morocco was at all times a full member of the Arab League which respected the league's Charter. Therefore, we did not see any reason to (?ask their permission). There is one thing: If I personally believed that I was or am in the wrong, my duty dictates that I would have or will apologize to [words indistinct]. I did not feel any anger and I have no sensitivity [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Your Majesty, 'Abdallah al-Husayni from the Qatari *Al-'Ahd* magazine. Some believe that the question is that your meeting with the Israeli prime minister has created a gap in the Arab attitude and further split the Arab stand. How did your messages to the Arab kings and presidents explain your attitude and what was the Arab response to these messages?

[Hassan] I believe that the messages you saw, that you saw [passage indistinct].

[Correspondent] Yasir al-Jasir from the Saudi *Al-Jazirah* newspaper. Your Majesty, now that the meeting has taken place, what is the total sum of the benefits achieved for the Arab homeland? The second part of the question is: Considering that the exploratory round has closed its doors, should an initiative come from the other side for the establishment of contact? Is there a readiness to hold another exploratory round?

[Hassan] The first answer is that the Arab-Arab situation has not worsened following my meeting with Shim'on Peres. Tell me objectively and with reference to the thermometer [words indistinct] what the negative elements are which were brought upon the Arab body by my meeting with Peres? [Words indistinct] rather perhaps the situation will witness relaxation, at least in relation to those whom the matters concern directly. I will give you an example [words indistinct] Tunis in 1955 when he [words indistinct].

In April 1956 it obtained its full independence. [Passage indistinct].

They rely on the existence of a danger imposed by the formation of a Palestinian state next to them. What do they mean by this? [words indistinct]. I ask myself. [Words indistinct], especially because of the Arab-Arab disagreements, [words indistinct] the Arab countries until independence comes to them on a golden platter, this [words indistinct] that they are wasting their time. What will bring independence to the Palestinians is the Palestinians themselves, relying on Arab support. But they have to [words indistinct]. The Arabs are not the ones who will bring about the independence of Palestine with the assistance of the Palestinians. No. The Palestinians are the ones who will bring about their own independence with the assistance of the Arabs. This is the true equation. There is no other equation. [sentence indistinct — break in reception] [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mahmud Ma'ruf, Lebanese *'Al-Hawadith*. The Israeli Knesset yesterday adopted a resolution banning any contact between an Israeli and any Palestinian who has any connection with the PLO. Does Your Majesty think that this resolution is an answer to the Ifrane meeting? Do you think that this resolution is a reply to the Ifrane meeting?

I also have a question about Lebanon. There is the Israeli occupation of the Lebanese south. During your meeting with Mr Peres, did you talk about the Lebanese situation? Thank you.

[Hassan] I have a criticism. But you are not to blame for it. The answer: Nobody can say that he is responsible for internal Israeli affairs. These are internal affairs, and nobody can interfere with them. We can judge them, but [words indistinct] have nothing to do with the basic clauses. He said, he said to me, [words indistinct] the Lebanese war cost us a lot, [words indistinct]. We are ready to get out of Lebanon, provided that we can find a Lebanese body that agrees with us. [Passage indistinct].

[Correspondent] Your Majesty. At the beginning I would like to mention that there is a basic difference between the reactions that followed President al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, which was unanimously rejected and condemned, and your meeting with Shim'on Peres, where the majority calls for investigation, patience, and study. Naturally, a study should be carried out in light of the information and the answers that Your Majesty gives to our questions. Your Majesty, this is *Al-Majalis* magazine, Shafi' al-Jawhari. Your Majesty, you may recall in your address to the Moroccan people after the meeting with Peres a truthful answer which you gave to a question addressed to you before holding the past Casablanca summit. You said that you would prefer Peres to send you a message through the UN secretary general. From this preference I understood that you wanted the meeting to take place on the basis of the UN resolutions. However, until now we have not yet learned that the message from Peres came to you through the United Nations. Furthermore, and I hope that Your Majesty will allow me to continue with some questions: In that speech, Your Majesty said that in 1965 you suggested to the Arab summit that it recognize Israel, admit it to the Arab League, and integrate the Zionist entity among the Arab millions.

[Hassan] This is true.

[Correspondent] [same journalist] Does Your Majesty still think that this could happen now, and why? You also said that Peres has rejected two basic clauses of the Fes plan. Can we assume that he accepted the other six points? Your Majesty, now you have revealed very clearly that you refused to meet Peres in Washington. We also realize that the U.S. vice president did not include Morocco in his tour of the region. Can we assume that your direct contact with Israel is an attempt to get away from American blackmail and deviousness in dealing with the Middle East issues, and that this attempt to get away from American blackmail and deviousness has led to an American reaction represented by the non-inclusion of Morocco in the tour by U.S. Vice President George Bush? Thanks to Your Majesty.

[Hassan] First, when the heart is pierced, it is only interested in what had caused its wounds, but it seldom [word indistinct] calmly and objectively to see the other sides which console and warm that pierced heart. And I thank you for the thought that there are many Arab countries which, with their silence, waiting and [word indistinct] have adopted a sensible stance which above all has a good opinion of his brother. [as heard] Thanks for thinking of this.

Vice President Bush asked me whether I wanted him to visit me before the end of his travels so that there would be no indignation, anger, or criticism. My answer was: No, your tour in the Middle East is a special visit concerning special issues in special countries. In order to remove any ambiguity and any confusion in relation to the [word indistinct] visit which is the choice of Peres and myself, and in order not to confuse people, I beg you in this tour not to stop to visit me. There is no [word indistinct] and anything from the aspect of the American role.

I cannot remember your first question.

[Correspondent] [same journalist] In one of your answers to a question addressed to you before the latest Arab summit in Casablanca you said that the message from Peres should come through the UN secretary general....

[Hassan] [Words indistinct] at the time we were working day in and day out on holding an extraordinary conference. Had I said at that time that I was ready to meet Peres, no one would have attended. I said I am ready to take a message from Peres through the UN secretary general.

[Words indistinct] but what has happened, and I have the document signed by Israeli delegates when Peres asked to meet me. He said to me, and this is his statement: I very much fear the coming war, should a war erupt between the Arabs and Israel, because it will be a war stronger than all the wars that we have known in the past, and the winner will come out of it afflicted and exhausted because the means of destruction and killing, whatever the technology of this side or that side, is capable of causing unimaginable damage to Israel and those who attack it. Therefore, I beg you to meet me.

My answer was: I am ready to meet you — and this is written and signed by my representative — only within the framework

of two legitimacies: The first legitimacy is the Fes resolutions, and other than the Fes resolutions, I will not accept anything else as a basis for meeting you. The second legitimacy is that I am still entrusted by the Arab summit conference to clarify and seek clarifications when I was appointed as chairman of the seven member committee. Here I will expand. I read in *Al-Watan al-Arabi* newspaper an interview with His Highness Shaykh Sabah that this meeting contradicted the charter of the Arab League. This is a complete mistake. The Arab League did not at all mention either secret or open bilateral meetings. Second, the Fes summit resolutions told me verbatim, that you as a chairman of the seven-member committee should visit this and this and this country in order to clarify and seek clarifications. According to the jurists, all that has not been prohibited is permitted. The resolutions did not say you can visit or meet or [word indistinct] to this or that country with the exception of Israel and [word indistinct]. They said the five permanent members of the Security Council and they did not (?mention) any other state.

The first legitimacy is the Fes resolutions and nothing else. Even if he came to me with the Reagan plan, I would have rejected (?his request). I do not know anything else other than the Fes resolutions, I adhere to nothing else, and I still defend them and will continue to do so. They are my Mecca, my foundation, my watering place, my source, my objective. Even if he had come with the Reagan plan I would have turned him down. This is in relation to the legitimacy of the matter.

With regard to the legality of the meeting, I say to you: There is nothing in the Fes summit resolutions in particular, nor in the resolutions of previous summits, that prohibits the meeting with him, as a separate peace, or separate negotiations [are prohibited]. (?I am not negotiating). The negotiator is he who [words indistinct]. Thus, I believe that the answer to the question is adequate. Next please.

[Correspondent] Talhah [name indistinct] of *Al-Sharq al-Awsat*. Your Majesty, now that there has been an official and direct Israeli reply not to accept the Fes resolutions, in light of this, what are your views on creating a new Arab mechanism to implement the Fes resolutions — in other words, what should be done now? Thank you.

[Hassan] In my view, the next Arab summit should choose (if possible) another chairman of the seven-member committee that I used to chair, and whose work came to a halt for reasons beyond Morocco's control. There are two states which twice obstructed the meetings of the seven-member committee and the messages, namely Syria and Algeria, after we met: first, I in Washington, and they with King Husayn in London, Paris, Moscow, and Beijing. Twice I asked the seven-member committee to meet; first, so as to assess the result of its work, and second to draw up the report which will be submitted by the committee to the forthcoming summit. The first time Syria did not attend, and the second time Algeria did not attend. The third time I realized that there was no doubt that this or that country will not attend for the second and third time (?the meetings of the seven-member committee).

The seven-member committee must find a chairman. The seven-member committee must go and say to all those with good

intentions [passage indistinct]. It should say: We have sent the chairman of the seven-member committee — for whom I do not accept [words indistinct] — and who carried out an initiative, and we were the first to blame him for making such an initiative. He has heard from a socialist prime minister, a leftist — the moderate Arab king has heard from Peres the leftist: No, no. Then, the issue is not the acceptance of 242. The issue is not the acceptance of 338 [UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338]. The issue is not that Israel should have guarantees for its security so that it withdraws from the occupied territories and gives the Palestinians their rights. No, we are facing Israel's continuing and obstinate determination that it does not and will not make compromises. These are the [word indistinct] which we must establish.

The Arab summit must convene. It must uphold its plan — but it must uphold the plan publicly and genuinely. There must not be Arab states [words indistinct] that destroy the plan behind the backs of other Arab states. The summit must look for another seven-member committee and a new chairman for it and instruct them to proceed again, in light of the Ifrane meeting — which was negative from the Israeli standpoint and positive from the Moroccan standpoint because it has penetrated [words indistinct] and exposed them. The Ifrane meeting has exposed their nakedness — (?that is well known) — and they will be made (?to account for it) in the future. [Words indistinct] the fuel that fans the fire of Israeli propaganda. Unless it is (?fanned) by the abuse which we Arabs exchange. It is that which feeds the real Israeli strength and fire.

Here I conclude my words, because I believe that what I said is adequate.

First and foremost, Morocco is attached to legitimacy. Perhaps some of the regimes in the East, the more they encroach on it or lie about it, daily or weekly, the more they resort to either bombing its offices or shooting those who work in them.

I am a peaceful, civilized and lawful man. Therefore, I have decided to sue *Al-Watan al-'Arabi* before a court for producing minutes of the Ifrane meeting which state that so and so said this and so and so said that. These minutes are all lies. Yes, they are. Yes they are. A public trial will prove the falsehood of these minutes. The pen is mightier than the sword.

I shall pursue them before the court in Paris because the minutes were published in Paris. Since the minutes are an act of slander and falsehood, French law obliges them to [words indistinct] and to provide the true minutes as the minutes of the meeting.

[Words indistinct] I have numerous friends in the Middle East, who daily contact me saying that this (?scoop) is very serious and accursed. I said: Resorting to bullets is not my style. [Words indistinct]. We have an account to settle with some of the papers in the Arab East and Arab West. That was a kind of dictatorship which I refuse to accept and which I reject. But I will only fight by legal means, because I am a man of law and I am a civilized man. I shall ask Abu Dhahr firstly, and Musa al-Ruwayshi secondly, to bring the true text of the minutes that was issued here, namely, the minutes of our meeting.

I can think of no better way than this. First, so that some of the journalists would realize the nobleness of their profession. The profession of journalism is a noble and honorable one. It is a trust. He who is entrusted with something protects it. If a trust is lost, doomsday comes. The trust with money is the bank, and the trust with thought, enlightenment, information, and media is a trust. Who loses it is more likely to lose his honor and religion. So, a meeting [words indistinct] and those in charge of the *Al-Watan al-'Arabi* in Paris, God willing, and if I am wrong (?tell me) and if I am right, you know the law. The sentence which will be issued will be issued in the same newspaper, on the same page, in the same size, with the same characters and colors in which was published this news item. [Words indistinct] are you the one (who is in charge?) of the Arab homeland. You. You are from Poland?, you are not from the Arab homeland. [Words indistinct]. Do come forward.

[Correspondent] Wahib Ghorab, the roving correspondent of the *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* newspaper and the *Al-Majallah* magazine. Sir, you talked about the Arab reactions toward your step, the meeting with Peres. Would you like to tell us about the reactions of the Islamic states and whether you will take part in the next Islamic summit in Kuwait, taking into consideration that the Palestinian issue is one of the most important issues which will be dealt with by the summit, and particularly that you will face reactions of some Arab states during the Islamic summit? Thank you.

[Hassan] Up to now I have heard only silence from the Islamic states. From some African and Asian states, on the contrary, the reaction was good, and they say as the Arab saying says: This meeting, if it does no benefit, it does no harm.

As for the Kuwait summit, I am the chairman of the ICO. Naturally I have not given my resignation in to the ICO because it has nothing to do with the issue. Since I have to [word indistinct] until I hand over the direct responsibility of chairmanship of the conference to Shaykh Jabir, and if then, (?it will be in May of next year). In 6 months, praise be to God Almighty who resurrects the bones after they have decayed, if someone wants to dig again and resurrect the bones of the Ifrane meeting, then I am certain that he will find that what he will dig out to fan the fire of the problem will be positive points; more than he thinks, he will find that this seed, despite all that is said about it, is not a sterile seed. The important thing is that we (?know) how and when to pick it [words indistinct]

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct]

[Hassan] You did not tell me about publications. Who are you by the way? Tell us.

[Correspondent] From the *Al-Tadamun* [Solidarity] magazine.

[Hassan] Do you want us to show solidarity with you? Ok., come on then, [word indistinct] so that we show you solidarity. O brother, we are in such dire need for solidarity.

[Correspondent] Your Majesty's insistence on holding the Arab summit last year was justified by the then expected Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Your Majesty, can we understand from your

meeting with Peres that there is something in the relations between the two superpowers that encourages moving the Arab and Israeli sides toward a peaceful solution? Do you think that the Israeli politicians and people are psychologically and practically ready for a practical peace in the region? Thank you.

[Hassan] We can tell you that when Gorbachev met Reagan, they undoubtedly put us all, all the Arab countries, on the scales. They learned that we do not carry a lot of weight. Our weight is very light. Therefore they decided not to waste their time in looking, not into a solution to our problems, but into our problems. This is my belief. [Sentence indistinct].

I think that the impregnability of Israel until now, its political impregnability, lies in that they created around them a halo of credibility in comparison with the inter-Arab disagreements. Anyone who wants to deal in the Middle East with a strong regime, strong army, strong heads, and a solid regime, will choose Israel before anyone else. Israel has fed its lobbies, not with money; Israel takes the money from the lobbies and does not give it to the lobbies. Israel fed its lobbies by saying: Here I am the [word indistinct], I am the few, and I am the 2.5 million among 120 million Arabs, 100 million Arabs have not enough reason and thinking to make me [words indistinct], because they have not until now found a single basis on which to unite.

Personally, I think that we should (?attack) Israel, until its credibility vanishes. Credibility is like a wall, if one brick falls, the others will follow. This is provided that we use coordinated and integrated work and work with solidarity — this is for you from *Al-Tadamun*.

[Correspondent] Thank you Your Majesty. In fact, Your Majesty, your presentation whets the appetite for discussion over and above a question in a news conference. We have to thank Your Majesty for this. Actually the history review, we are asking, not only to look for news, but to search into the depth of history. [Sentence as heard]

[Hassan] [Answer in vernacular leads to laughter].

[Correspondent] In the name of my colleagues, we hope that Your Majesty will give us the chance for more discussion, if not tonight, then another night. We are ready to be at your disposal. From this point I would like to ask Your Majesty some of the questions that have already been asked by some colleagues. There was a question about how you would respond to the invitation if Israel proposed another investigative round, as Your Majesty called it. Would you accept this invitation? Your Majesty has answered this question. However, it occurs to me to ask.

Did the sounding of Shim'on Peres' view with regard to the PLO and its recognition, and with regard to withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories require his majesty the king of Morocco to shoulder this burden and to make Morocco shoulder such a burden? Morocco is already shouldering burdens in its relations with some neighbors, with Algeria for example, and with others. Israel's view is clear and well known: No to recognition of the PLO; no to withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories; no to what the Arabs had previously agreed to at Fes. Your Majesty, there has been a constant retreat on the Arab no's adopted in

Khartoum [in November 1967] and to which Morocco had agreed, perhaps from the 2d day. These no's were adopted; there has been a constant retreat. The retreat on the Khartoum no's reached its climax at Camp David. Israel's no's replaced the Khartoum no's some time ago. I ask: Was Morocco compelled to shoulder such a burden merely for the sake of sounding Israel's view, which is well known and clear? That is one point. The other point is: One is merely contemplating, Your Majesty, does the sounding of Shim'on Peres' view — and Your Majesty has said that it will be a press conference of frankness, faith, and courage — require three sessions and require Peres to stay in Morocco 1 day and 1 night; three sessions, including a closed session between his majesty the king and Shim'on Peres and two sessions with two delegations attending....

[Hassan, interrupting] Allow me [words indistinct]. First, the newspaper *Al-Tadamun* did not pay its electricity, water, or food bills for 1 or 2 days because Shim'on Peres was here. (?That is a matter that concerns my freedom). Morocco will continue to shoulder more than its responsibilities. Only confident states shoulder indirect responsibilities.

Let me say to you — and these are my concluding words — the Moroccans knew for 2 days that Shim'on Peres was in Morocco and not one shop was closed, and no one held demonstrations. [passage omitted] God is witness to the fact that our intentions are good. I am confident that the upcoming generation in all the Arab countries that are now raising a hue and cry against us are opposed to their leaders — that is my belief. No one [words indistinct] who has studied at Harvard, Yale, Oxford, or Cambridge and does not return home to his country [words indistinct], the country of suppression, the country of the suppression of freedoms, can be a mirror to what their leaders say. I would not have said this if I had not heard on their radios what I have heard and read in their newspapers what I have read. [Sentence as heard] I do not want to be drawn to more than that because I am a man who has tact and respect. I thank you all. Please continue.

[Correspondent] Your Majesty: At the time of the Crusaders, if Saladin had not negotiated with them at one time, and second, if the Arab world does not want either to fight or to negotiate, in whose interest is it for the problem to remain unsolved for another 40 years? Thank you, Your Majesty.

[Hassan] At any rate, it will not be in the interest of the Arabs, whether in the east or in the west. Why will it not be in their interest? Because of the coups, convulsions, and conflicts in the occupied land. In 40 years there will be people who will not know whether they stem from an Arab or a non-Arab tree, people who will find their fathers are Arab and mothers are Jewish, people who will speak Hebrew and Arabic, people held back by force if they want to stage a coup or shake up any Arab regime in the region. I said this to Shim'on Peres. I told him he was the first and Israel was the first to face the threat. He asked me why. I told him because he is the Cuba of the Americans. The Russians have Cuba in South America, and Israel, with its strategic agreement with the United States, is the Cuba of America. [Sentence indistinct].

I told him Moscow will not trouble anyone directly. It will give it 20 or 25 years [words indistinct] soldiers who have no religion,

[words indistinct], identity, morals, character, or authenticity, and they will be traded in order to shake up regimes in the region, regardless of whether they are Arab or non-Arab regimes. This is the danger, more dangerous than anything. The land can be recovered but the human factor is the most important thing. To recover a human factor which has [words indistinct]. This is more dangerous to the Arabs than [word indistinct] Israel. But the danger exists also in relation to Israel. Rest assured that the Arab states do not stand still facing inter-Arab problems. They will send hundreds of thousands of (?mercenaries) [words indistinct] to raid this country in the name of another. And this is what I fear. No more than 20 percent will escape, and the rest [words indistinct]. Therefore, I beseech God Almighty to close the ranks and unite the hearts. We all should know that we have never liberated women, and so the land in my view is worth nothing. In relation to us, every living woman is like a bloom that we will embrace one day. [sentence as heard] [Sentence indistinct].

What I say in the end, and may God protect me from the evil of what I say, whatever the mistakes, slips, calamities or [word indistinct] of the Arab leaders, or some of the officials, no bearer of burdens can bear the burden of another. I think that God Almighty will look favorably over (?my) Arab people and [words indistinct]. [It is] the Hajj season when Muslims from all over the world come to remember that our master Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, was and continues to be the number one man in the history of mankind who has always given greater weight to reason than any other thing. Reason cannot be fixed unless faith is firm. Let us first believe in ourselves and in our cause, and let us believe that (?whatever I or anyone thinks of Peres' visit) it cannot change his faith, his sense of Islam, or his Arabism. Let us leave the interpretation to the one we believe is fair in his effort. If he succeeds in this he has two rewards but if he fails he has only one reward. Good-bye and may God's peace and prayers be upon you. [applause]

## SUDAN

**Prime Minister Al-Mahdi Leaves For Libya 8 Aug**  
JN081124 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1138 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi left for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya this morning on a visit that will last 1 day. During the visit, Al-Mahdi will hold talks with Libyan President Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi on bilateral relations and issues of interest to the two countries. He will also attend the conference of Sudanese working in Libya and will submit to the conference the proposal which he had previously made about the three-way distribution [al-mubadalah al-thulathiyah] of the savings of Sudanese working there.

The prime minister is accompanied by Dr Ahmad Musa Madibu, minister of energy and mining, and Dr Muhammad Yusuf Abu Harirah, minister of cooperation, trade, and supply. The prime minister and the accompanying delegation were seen off at the airport by senior officials of the Cabinet's Secretariat.

## New Airport To Be Built Near Al-Fashir

WA071100 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 18 Jul 86 p 45

[Text] The Sudanese authorities intend to build a new international airport in the western section of the country, devoted to shipping fruit produced in the section.

The new airport will be built in a desert area surrounding Nyala and Jabal Marrah, which are famous for their abundant production of fruit. The problem which agricultural production in the two areas faces is their distance from the capital, Khartoum, since transporting fruit by land to the Sudanese capital requires trucks to cross no less than 600 miles, which subjects the fruit to damage and to the burning sun. Thus the Sudanese Government decided that the best way to avoid this damage is to transport the fruit by air. Building the airport will be carried out by the engineering department of the Sudanese civil aviation authorities. The airport will contain a single runway, 3,000 meters long, capable of accommodating Boeing 707 and DC-8 cargo aircraft, as well as jumbo aircraft when necessary.

The civil aviation authorities estimate the total cost of this airport to be \$15 million.

## Transport Planes, Convoy Carry Libyan Aid to Darfur

WA071105 Khartoum AL-AYYAM in Arabic 18 Jul p 1

[Article by Mubarak Jamr al-Qayilah: "Five Libyan Aircraft Transport Aid to Darfur; Tractors, Modern Engines for Regional Projects"]

[Text] Al-Fashir — Last week, a Libyan transport plane arrived in the city of Al-Fashir. It is the fifth plane to arrive in Darfur region to transport aid presented by the Libyan Jamahiriya to the region for development and reconstruction.

Hasan al-Kasih, head of the Libyan mission in Darfur, stated to *Al-Ayyam* that the aid which has arrived up to now includes tractors, modern engines, ploughs, and fruit tree nursery and forestry tools, in addition to various insecticides.

He added that there is a convoy of 50 trucks on its way to the region carrying water tanks, field vehicles, 60 submerged pumps, 20 electric generators, quantities of fuel for the Saq al-Na'am agricultural project, and drillers to assist the regional Ministry of Housing and Water with the digging of more wells in the areas which suffer from a shortage of water. In addition, there are 12 cement trucks for the maintenance of the schools in the various areas of the region.

Regarding commercial activity between the Jamahiriya and Darfur region, Al-Kasih explained that he attended the meeting held in Al-Kufrah municipality last week concerning this matter. The meeting resulted in an invitation to the government and the governor of Darfur region, the officials in the labor office, and the Darfur representatives in the Constituent Assembly to visit Al-Kufrah. In return the municipality committee and the secretaries of the people's congresses will visit Darfur so that the two sides will reach an ideal formula or encouraging border trade.

**Constitutional Conference To Be Held in October***JN071851 Khartoum SUNA in English 1748 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 7 (SUNA) — A constitutional conference, sponsored by the Peace Ministry will be convened next October Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said without mentioning whether the proposed constitutional conference supposed to tackle Sudan political issues, or not.

Al-Mahdi who met here yesterday with the leaders of the political parties, urged all Sudanese parties to take part in the said conference.

On the other hand, Al-Mahdi urged the Sudanese African bloc deputies who withdraw from the Constituent Assembly Parliament session's last week to return back saying the walkout will undermine the country national unity.

The Sudanese African bloc deputies had walked out [of] the Constituent Assembly session protesting the imposition of new Islamic laws instead of Numayri's laws of Sept. 1983.

Chairman of the Sudanese National Party Father Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush stressed the cancellation of Sept. laws and reaffirmed that the Sudanese-African bloc deputies had handed over a memorandum in this respect to the Constituent Assembly speaker.

## UGANDA

**Museveni Holds 6 Aug Press Conference at Entebbe**

LD072028 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1830 GMT 6 Aug 86

[News conference by President Yoweri Museveni at Entebbe International Airport, with unidentified correspondents, upon his return from Burkina Faso via London on 6 Aug; introductory remarks by unidentified station announcer — recorded]

[Excerpts][Announcer] Hello, there. We welcome you to a press conference held this morning at Entebbe International Airport by the president of Uganda, President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, soon after his arrival from Burkina Faso via London. The president said that he was invited by the president of Burkina Faso during the OAU summit in Addis Ababa recently. He said that there are young people there who have managed to transform several acres of their land on the desert by planting of many trees. And they have also built 40 km of railway line through self-help projects hoping to exploit manganese eventually. On sanctions South Africa has imposed on Zambia and Zimbabwe, the president said that Uganda will supply those countries with enough food as part of her contribution. [passage omitted]

[Museveni] Any questions?

[Correspondent] While you were in London attending the Commonwealth meeting that was going on there, we were able to learn from the mass media that South Africa has decided to impose her own sanctions on Zambia and Zimbabwe because they were the countries that were representing the OAU views and the Commonwealth views on economic sanctions on South Africa. What further steps can our own country do to help these two countries or any other country at the southern and [as heard] cannot be discouraged because of the pressure, economic pressure, South Africa is having towards them?

[Museveni] Here, first of all, the first problem is one of route to the sea. I do not think that is a problem because the routes are already there. There is the railway line from Dar es Salaam to Zambia and the Zambian railway system is linked to the systems of Zimbabwe. So, I do not think that is a problem. It will only mean that the journey will be longer, the journey for their goods. The railway journey from Dar es Salaam to Zimbabwe or Zambia will be longer than through South Africa but they cannot strangle them by that necessarily.

Secondly, the sanctions, again, this is the very point I discussed with Dr Kaunda and Mr Mugabe. I am even most sanctioned [as heard]. You know my line is to encourage trade among ourselves, maximum trade, maximum possible trade. And this may be a similar situation in Uganda. And for instance when I was in Upper Volta, in Burkina Faso, we found that they were producing a lot of blankets, and you know that our people are shivering here in Luwero and we found that they needed timber and possibly something else which we could give them. So, I will be giving the Ministry of Commerce people instructions to (?operate) and to exploit that link with Burkina Faso, possibly get the blankets and we give them timber. The same with Burundi [words indistinct] solicit blankets and you know our people are really badly off in

some of these places, Luwero especially and West Nile. They do not have blankets and now those blankets are available somewhere else. [passage omitted]

But now with this arrangement we don't have many things we have (?solved). We have tackled the problem of sugar with Cuba. We have tackled the problem of salt with Ethiopia. We are now tackling the problem of blankets with Burundi and with Burkina Faso. We are tackling the problem of paper with Tanzania. We are tackling the problem of transformers for electricity with Tanzania [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

Another problem is storage capacity. You can't believe that in the Republic of Uganda, under the wise leadership of Milton Obote and Field Marshal al-Haji Amin and all these gentlemen [words indistinct] probably didn't have enough time. We don't have the capacity to store more than 100,000 metric tons of food in this republic of ours. We cannot store more than 100,000 metric tons storage capacity [as heard]. Somebody told me that there is a huge store. I said where? If you don't see it you must be the only idiot in Uganda who has not seen it. I said: Where is it? At (Naukulongo). He thought I was a very big fool not to have seen that there is a building there.

Then I said: How much does it store? [Sentence indistinct]. He was very happy with himself. Eighteen thousand metric tons. We have already (?harvested) 70,000 metric tons of maize in Luwero and West Nile already just in these few months, and I think about 40,000 metric tons of beans.

Regarding the sanctions, me, I have already told these brothers that Uganda, our contribution can be food. We produce food. The only thing is to assure our people that there is a market for it, a market for it. Because once they are assured of that, we can mobilize our people and they produce food so that they enable us to buy things [from] outside and they also will solve their own problems because once food is produced and bought, the peasants [as heard] and they get their money. They pay school fees for their children so and so forth. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Mr President, peace started prevailing in Uganda since NRM [National Resistance Movement] took over power, but the surprise (?which remains) in Kampala today; there are some gunshots being heard every night in different parts of the city. Who are these people causing it? And what action is the government taking?

[Museveni] The people who are shooting are two types. They are the people who we overthrew. They are still there, the remnants of them. They did with some of their guns in their houses and we ourselves have not eliminated all the guns. This...[Museveni changes thought] We proved the fact that every time we search we get two more additional guns. That means that gun was doing some work, bad work [words indistinct]. They want to prove that security in Uganda is impossible and they did not fail because they were hopeless but they failed because security situation in Uganda is like that [as heard]. This their interest. That is their political interest. They want to prove that even NRM which is being praised so much for handling security still has got some shortcomings. That is their interest. But, of course, they are fighting a losing battle because every time we are making their work much more difficult. [passage omitted]

The handicap we still have is communication. Our patrols do not have, all of them do not have radios, small radios. They are coming. They are coming. The moment we equip all our people with these small radios, walkie-talkies, we shall be able to (?render assistance) when they are chasing bad people in the town.

We can not use the nduru [shouting]. You use it in the villages. So, the only nduru we can use [words indistinct]. If somebody steals a car somewhere the information is [word indistinct] the nduru: Huyo, huyo, huyo [Swahili: There he is].

But in this case, the town is too big. Your ndurus are not to be heard. If somebody steals a car in Wandegaya, the one who is on a roadblock at Nakawa would not know that the car which he sees, which has passed by him, is a stolen car and he will not have heard your nduru in Wandegaya.

So the solution is that all our people should be equipped with walkie-talkies so that if a car is stolen, wherever it was stolen, then there could be an immediate alarm on the radio system. Car number this and this, color this and this has been stolen. Anybody who follows everybody is on the lookout.

That would make the work of the (?military) much more different: to steal cars, to shoot in the air, (?etc)[as heard]. And another thing of course we are trying to solve is Land Rovers' mobility in the town. But the most effective (?remedy) is foot patrol, equipped with radios and that is what we are working towards.

Now the [words indistinct]. The people who are shooting there are our own soldiers who are drunk. These new fellows, they get drunk, and then he will decide to release himself by shooting in the air. And, of course, we arrest them. Most of them we arrest them.

The other day I went to the village where [there] were more than 300 of these chaps. Now, the solution for this will be to take guns from them, and keep them in the store. That will be the solution. That is the very solution, because I cannot guarantee that all these wonderful gentlemen you see in combat [gear], that they will never drink.

That will be a different mission of evangelization. [laughter] And I do not [word indistinct] to one before I check on the other one. Evangelization working for VOA [as heard]; maybe Billy Graham can do, could come and assist us in that job. [laughter]

Now that is not doing my job. I cannot stop these fellows drinking for the time being. But, (?ordinarily) they should drink without guns. But because of the guns which are still around, we do not want to keep our guns in the store, just in case somebody may, (?like you), challenge us. It is a dilemma.

What do you do? Do I put the guns in the store and have somebody surprise us? Or do we [words indistinct] people who have been waiting for FOBA [Force Obote Back Again] to come, in any [word indistinct] whereby they have not come. So, they always giving dates. Easter. Then we wait for them [but] they do not show up. Then they say they give us another date. So it is a dilemma because we cannot take the guns now from our soldiers while there is some insecurity.

And even if insecurity is, if the guns are scattered not in one place, not from one side, if we expect the [word indistinct] from one side, then we could keep the guns of the others in the store and only keep the chaps, the ones who are (?definitely) the likeliest at least, to be the ones with guns. But now guns were scattered all over the place. So I would like to keep... [Museveni changes thought]; instead we stay with guns until we slowly keep on taking guns from them slowly, slowly.

And then later on, I think we remove guns from these, there will be no shooting absolutely [words indistinct]. But we cannot do it now. The security of the country is more important than this nuisance. After all, those who shoot in the air, they get arrested. [word indistinct] who shoot when they are drunk, most of them are not drunk. Because they know. But you see, these fellows, they are there, they are being praised by their friends. Oh gallant fellows, you saved us. Have a drink. So it is after analyzing a weakness. Even the civilians assist them to shoot in the air by giving them drinks and women in (Kisenyi) making all sorts of rioting with them and so on.

[Announcer]: You have been tuned to the press conference with the president of Uganda, President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni at Entebbe International Airport this morning soon after his arrival from Burkina Faso via London.

## RWANDA

**Habyarimana, Belgian Defense Minister Hold Talks**  
*AB071735 Paris AFP in French 1259 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] Kigali, 7 Aug (AFP) — Belgian Defense Minister Francois-Xavier de Donnea, who arrived Tuesday [5 Aug] in Kigali on a 5-day visit to Rwanda, said he hoped to improve and increase military cooperation between Rwanda and Belgium. The Belgian minister was received Wednesday by Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana with whom he held talks on technical and military cooperation between the two countries, and on the political and strategic situation in the region.

In a toast made at a dinner party hosted in his honor on Tuesday evening by the Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, Mr de Donnea stressed the "link existing between peace, security, and development." Mr de Donnea was of the view that "it is very important that Europe, in general, and Belgium, in particular, help a number of African countries to organize their armed forces in a spirit of confraternity that has nothing more to do with the colonial relations."

Mr de Donnea, who laid the foundation stone of the extension project of the Staff College created in 1960 to train Rwandan military officers, will also visit various projects undertaken within Belgian-Rwandan cooperation to assess what it is needed.

## ZAIRE

**Investment Agreement Signed With South Korea**  
*AB070906 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] Zaire and the Republic of Korea Tuesday [5 Aug] signed in Kinshasa a cooperation agreement on (words indistinct) investments. Under the agreement, the two countries will encourage investments stipulated in the joint communique issued yesterday in Kinshasa at the end of 3-day official visit paid to our country by Yi Wong-kyong, the South Korean minister for foreign affairs.

**Foreign Affairs Official, Egypt's Ghali Hail Ties**  
*AB071945 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1453 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Aug (AZAP) — Citizen Kabala Kiseka Seka, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, on Wednesday [6 Aug] night reaffirmed their two countries' political will to further strengthen bilateral cooperation based on trade, air transportation, military, cultural, and technical agreements.

In a toast proposed during the dinner hosted for the Egyptian delegation to the Zaire-Egypt joint commission meeting, Citizen Kabala Kiseka Seka said the holding of the meeting of the joint commission is an expression of the political will of the heads of state of Zaire and Egypt to encourage and stimulate their bilateral relations. The presence of the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs is yet another occasion for the examination of other burning issues in Africa and in the world, notably the situation in southern Africa and in the Middle East, and African countries' external debt.

Concerning the situation in South Africa, Zaire condemns apartheid and favors constraining economic sanctions and the advent of a just and democratic society. Zaire supports the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence which should not be linked with the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola.

On the Middle East situation, Zaire declares that lasting peace can only be achieved through the recognition of the rights of each state in the region and the creation of a Palestinian state under the leadership of representatives of their choice.

Concerning external debt, Zaire wants a conference on the external debt to be held to find suitable solutions.

Butrus Ghali stressed the similarity of views between Zaire and his country on problems facing Africa and the world. Zaire is the very heart of our continent, the rock of peace, the haven of authenticity and we are delighted over the fact that it has resumed its place within the OAU, he continued. Dr Butrus Ghali furthermore stated that Zaire and Egypt constitute for the African Continent factors of peace, progress, and security and can together contribute toward finding practical solutions to conflicts in Africa or in the world, within the framework of the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement.

The only solid basis of cooperation between African states, Butrus Ghali continued, is fraternity like member-states of the [word indistinct] group and which must transcend certain forms of cooperation based on freedom and equality.

Earlier, the Egyptian statesman had received at the residence of the Egyptian ambassador to Zaire a group of African diplomats accredited to Kinshasa.

In an interview granted to reporters after the reception, Butrus Ghali stated his country's position on certain current issues in Africa and in the world. On this occasion, Butrus Ghali spoke in support of the strengthening of the OAU which remains an instrument for the defense of the specificity and the authenticity of Africa and envisaged the creation of a brain trust to solve the economic problems of Africa.

## BENIN

### President Kerekou Receives Iran's Velayati

AB072142 Cotonou Domestic Service in French  
1930 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The head of state this morning successively received in audience Comrade Moise Mensah, deputy president of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAD, in Rome, and an Iranian delegation led by Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran. [passage omitted] The Iranian foreign minister, Dr Velayati, delivered to President Kerekou a fraternal message from the Iranian Government. Let us listen to Dr Velayati talking to our correspondent after the audience:

[Begin recording] [Velayati in English fading into French translation] I explained and reviewed the relations between our two countries — Benin and Iran — on the exchange of delegations that we have had during the past 3 years. Our two countries agreed to strengthen the cooperation between our two countries to cover all fields. In the future, as in the past, we intend to strengthen this cooperation by continuing our exchange of delegations and expanding the field of cooperation between both countries. We hope that in the near future we will have the honor of receiving your minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and then followed by a state visit by your president.

[Unidentified correspondent] What are the fields of cooperation between the People's Republic of Benin and Iran?

[Velayati] I know that the next delegations to visit Tehran and Cotonou will lay emphasis on cultural, political, and economic agreements. [end recording]

### Talks With Kerekou

LD071822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
1630 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati, who arrived in Benin from Zimbabwe last night accompanied by a delegation this morning met with Mr Kerekou, the president of that country. At their meeting, Mr. Velayati talked about bilateral relations and economic issues and also political and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Referring to the forthcoming nonaligned meeting in Harare, he remarked: This movement must adopt a decisive stance on international issues, especially the problems of the Third World, including racism in South Africa and the question of Namibian independence and opposition to the regime occupying Jerusalem.

The president of Benin, expressing delight at the visit of the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation to that country and reviewing Benin's economic and financial problems, expressed his thanks for the cooperation extended by the Islamic Republic of Iran in health, technical, petroleum, and cultural affairs. He referred to the Iraqi-imposed war against Iran, stating: It is most unfortunate that, only short while after the victory of the Islamic revolution, your enemy attacked Iran; and today everyone knows it was Iraq that attacked your country, and really the

struggle of your nation to drive out the aggressor and its efforts to achieve final victory is worthy of praise.

According to this report, the president of Benin called for the formation of a joint commission between the two countries, which was agreed to in principle by our foreign minister.

Simultaneously with this meeting, the cultural, economic and international specialists of the two countries, in a committee session organized at the foreign ministry of that country, studied the conditions for the cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in oil issues, road building, health care, the treatment of malaria, and cultural, commercial, and economic cooperation between Iran and Benin.

## BURKINA FASO

### AZAP Reports Sankara Press Conference on Mali

AB081045 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0956 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] Ouagadougou, 7 Aug (PANA/AZAP) — African unity is consolidated each day by people who find an interest in it. Each day, African people break through frontiers while governments claim them, Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara declared on Monday at a press conference granted to journalists who came to Ouagadougou to participate in the 3d anniversary of the Democratic and Popular Revolution of Burkina Faso.

President Sankara affirmed the border conflict between Burkina Faso and Mali could have been resolved in a nearby village, and this would have been less costly to our national budget (plane tickets and hotel bills). He also criticized the publicity given to the issue by the international news media.

All this would not have happened if the solutions advocated by the OAU and bilateral negotiations had been accepted by the two sides, the Burkinabe president emphasized.

He affirmed Burkinabe authorities [words indistinct] various missions for consultations through various organizations. Captain Sankara stated that whatever may be the verdict of the International Court of The Hague, Burkina Faso will accept it in conformity to what we have always declared.

Asked if African unity really exists, President Sankara said Africa is effectively turning toward a united action. In this regard, he underscored the daily interpenetration of peoples living along the borders.

Concerning differences between African countries on the implementation of direct sanctions against South Africa, Capt Thomas Sankara recalled that even during the colonial infiltration, there were Africans who helped the invaders while others organized strong resistance. Apartheid, Capt Sankara continued, is not a problem which opposes blacks and whites, but is a problem of all of humanity.

For more than an hour, the Burkinabe president responded to questions bearing on internal, and foreign policies of Burkina Faso and neighboring countries.

## GHANA

**Iran's Foreign Minister Velayati Arrives 7 Aug**

AB072110 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Iranian foreign minister, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, arrived in Accra today at the head of 13-member delegation for a 3-day official visit to Ghana. He was met at the airport by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and the Iranian charge d'affaires, Mr Kharighani.

Dr Velayati told newsmen that the visit is in connection with the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare. He said the summit is crucial to Africans and concerns African countries more than any other Third World country because of the threat posed by the apartheid regime in South Africa. Dr Velayati said since the tour of the Iranian president to the Frontline States early this year, his country developed a positive stand in support of countries that are fighting against apartheid both economically and politically.

On cooperation between Ghana and Iran, the foreign minister said bilateral relations have been strengthened since the launching of the two revolutions. He added that such relations can be strengthened further in the fields of trade and culture.

**PNDC Officer: Arm ANC To 'Win the Liberation War'**

AB080752 Accra Domestic Service in English  
0700 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpt] A member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, has observed that if sanctions cannot make racist South Africa to dismantle apartheid, then there is a need to arm the ANC to fight to win the liberation war. Capt Tsikata was speaking at a symposium on the theme, the Commonwealth and Apartheid, in Accra organized by the Ghana branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

He noted that sanctions must be seen as an aid to the liberation struggle and not in terms of persuading apartheid regime to give up power. The PNDC member however reiterated the government stand that effective application of sanctions against the Pretoria regime will show positive results. Capt Tsikata dismissed the argument that sanctions will hurt the Frontline States, since they have categorically stated that they prefer sanctions against the Botha regime to constant acts of aggression against them. He said it is unreasonable for the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher to argue that 120,000 jobs would be lost by blacks in South Africa when the dignity of 5 million people is at stake. He declared: The time for expressing sentiments and principles is over and we have to talk seriously about dismantling apartheid. He added that the bloodbath predicted by the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons has just begun and it will not end until victory is achieved.

We believe, he added, that this is the only peaceful way to bring about the extermination of apartheid.

**Sports Under Secretary Returns From DPRK, PRC**

AB062158 Accra Domestic Service in English  
100 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The under secretary for youth and sports, Mr Sam Nelson, returned to Accra today from Pyongyang, North Korea, where he attended a meeting of nonaligned ministers of sports. He told newsmen that the movement has appointed a committee to work out modalities for the establishment of the movement's games. Mr Nelson noted that the successful agreement on cohosting the 1988 Olympic Games by North and South Korea is a victory for the movement. He said details of the events to be hosted by each country are yet to be worked out by a tripartite committee of the International Olympic Committee. The meeting, attended by 58 member-states and some liberation movements, reaffirmed the movement's strong opposition to sporting links with apartheid South Africa.

Mr Nelson, who was also in China, visited a number of sports factories and physical education institutions. He held discussions with Chinese sports authorities and equipment manufacturers on the possibility of a Ghana-China joint venture to produce sports equipment in Ghana.

## GUINEA

**Fishing Agreement With EEC Takes Effect 8 Aug**

AB071705 Conakry Domestic Service in French  
1245 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Guinea signed a fishing agreement with the EEC on 11 July 1986. This agreement modifies an earlier one signed 3 years ago. The new fishing agreement between Guinea and the EEC will go into force beginning tomorrow, 8 August 1986. The financial compensation under this agreement is in three parts. For more details, Almamy Barry interviewed the director general of fishing, Djambaillo Diallo.

[Begin Diallo recording] [passage omitted] This year we granted fishing rights up to some 12,000 gross tons, the equivalent of some 20 shiploads, to the EEC. For this number of shiploads, the community will pay us 5.6 million ECU's [European Currency Unit] over a 3-year period. This 5.6 million ECU's equals 2.562 billion Guinean francs.

In addition to this financial compensation, the EEC has granted us 350,000 ECU's under the research program being carried out in Guinea. The EEC also granted us 11 scholarships of 3 years each for the training of Guinean cadres in any of the countries of the community. [end recording]

**Special Foreign Residents Census Starts 15 Aug**

AB071350 Conakry Domestic Service in French  
0645 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] A general census of foreigners resident in Guinea will soon be organized as of 15 August by the headquarters of the air and border police. The purpose is to enable Guinean authorities to follow entries, exits, and activities of foreigners in Guinea.

## LIBERIA

**Radio ELWA Reports Opposition Leaders' Statement***AB071802 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English**1710 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Excerpt] A strongly worded press statement has been issued by the leaders of the opposition — Liberia Action Party, LAP; Liberia Unification Party, LUP; and Unity Party, UP — now in detention for failing to pay fines imposed on them by the Supreme Court of Liberia. In a statement dated 5 August of this year, a copy of which was delivered to the *Daily Star*, the opposition expressed regret over the recent Supreme Court decision regarding the contempt charge against the leaders of the opposition party and I quote:

Our courts must seek to promote a sense of personal security in the citizens and foreigners within our borders. They must seek to promote a sense of freedom and equality under the Constitution, for all of our people, and, above all, our courts must seek to promote an atmosphere of genuine confidence which is prerequisite for foreign and local investments.

The statement further pointed out that all investors of any consequence are (?inclined) to our country mainly through the assurance of a stable government and society. [Words indistinct] will create a situation of the flight of capital in kind of foreign investments.

The statement further indicated that the legal system should direct itself to the safety and well-being of all the people under its judicial umbrella. Our judges must remember to place the safety of our people and those who are our (?brothers) above all other laws. It went on to say if this [words indistinct] decisions of our courts to be respected and our Supreme Court should be held in high esteem as it should be. [sentence as heard]

The statement went on to say the tide of criticism, condemnation, and protests made about South Africa's apartheid policy will be meaningless unless we the [word indistinct] do better than South Africa in human rights. [passage omitted]

**Johnson-Sirleaf Urges Solidarity***AB072150 Paris AFP in French**1742 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Excerpt] Monrovia, 7 Aug (AFP) — Liberia's former finance minister, Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, on Thursday called for solidarity with the three opposition leaders arrested on Wednesday for failing to pay a \$1,000 fine imposed by the Supreme Court.

At a press conference, Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf, one of the officials of the LAP, Liberian Action Party, called on the people to give financial support to the jailed political leaders, to their families, as well as to the opposition parties. She called on Liberians to join the opposition parties and serve voluntarily, stressing that the release of the jailed politicians depended on the people's support. [passage omitted]

## MALI

**Burkinabe Defense Minister Arrives 7 Aug***AB071617 Bamako Domestic Service in French**1500 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] The Burkinabe defense minister, Major Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani, arrived in Bamako this morning at the head of an important delegation. The Burkinabe minister was welcomed at Bamako-Senou Airport by General Sekou Ly, minister of defense, and service chiefs. After reviewing a military detachment, Maj Lingani told our reporter Zoumana Toure the purpose of his visit:

[Begin recording] [Lingani] When two countries hold a meeting, there cannot be any better purpose than expressing brotherliness and friendship between themselves. When we come here on a visit, it is just as if we were in our own country. We are at home here in Mali which is an African country. Moreover, Mali is a brotherly country. It is not just a brotherly country, or a neighboring country. Mali is more than that. [Words indistinct] between the Malian and Burkinabe people. We have come here simply because there is the need for us to meet as brothers, as friends. That is the purpose of my visit.

[Toure] How long will your visit last?

[Lingani] Well, we are in the rainy season. Our farmers are at work on their farms. If not for this reason, I would have liked to remain here as long as I want. In view of some other commitments, I will be here until tomorrow. I believe that it is not the length of a visit that matters, but rather the meaning which the visit has for every one of us. That is the purpose of my visit which is a follow-up to the steps already being taken by our heads of state to further strengthen our relations.

You can recall that very recently Presidents Sankara and Moussa Traore met in Addis Ababa during the OAU summit. Our visit here today is to follow up these steps undertaken for the strengthening of the relations, the friendship, and the cooperation between our countries and our two peoples.

## NIGERIA

**South Korean Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks***AB061530 Lagos Domestic Service in English**2100 GMT 5 Aug 86*

[Text] The South Korean foreign minister, Mr Yi Won-kyong, arrived in Lagos today at the start of a 4-day official visit to Nigeria. He was met at the Murtala Muhammed Airport by his Nigerian counterpart, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi. Mr Yi will tomorrow lead a 6-man delegation for bilateral talks with officials of the Federal Government.

**Discussions Begin**

**AB061545 Lagos Domestic Service in English**  
1200 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Talks began in Lagos today between Nigeria and South Korea on ways of strengthening cooperation in political, economic, and technical fields. The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, said at the opening session that both countries needed concrete ties in the spirit of South-South cooperation to serve as a model which should characterize the new international economic order. He said the officials should also use the opportunity of the current meeting to extend views on how the two nations could support each other on the international fora, especially in the several resolutions they might be interested in during the forthcoming UN General Assembly.

Professor Akinyemi stated that Nigeria has a lot to learn from the processes with which South Korea had been able to transform her status from underdeveloped to an industrialized economy within 2 decades. He regretted that Nigeria had not been able to establish a resident mission in Seoul since they reestablished diplomatic relations in 1980 and gave an assurance that as soon as the country's economy improved, the situation would be rectified.

The South Korean foreign minister, Mr Yi Won-kyong, said his country was eager to have a Nigerian mission in Seoul as soon as possible. Such a move, he said, would accelerate the efforts being made by both nations to strengthen their relations. Mr Yi arrived in Lagos yesterday for a 4-day visit to Nigeria.

**Over 400 Million Naira Saved by Oil Subsidy Cuts**  
**AB051749 Lagos Domestic Service in English**  
1500 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] The Federal Government has so far saved over 400 million naira as a result of the withdrawal of petroleum subsidy early

this year. The chairman of the directorate of food, roads and rural infrastructure, Air Commodore Larry Konya, told newsmen in Enugu, Anambra State, that 200 million naira had been given to the directorate from the savings, for disbursement to state governments for their agricultural and rural development programs. He said that each state had been allocated 35 percent of its share, and that the balance will be released in due course.

**Commonwealth Praised for Opposing UK 'Intransigence'**  
**AB080823 Lagos Domestic Service in English**  
0600 GMT 8 Aug 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Daily Star* and the *Herald* commend Commonwealth leaders for their opposition to British Government intransigence over the South African issue. While the *Star* wants the leaders to continue to make Mrs Margaret Thatcher realize that she cannot single-handedly challenge the will of the majority of the member states, the *Herald* advises the Commonwealth to impose sanctions on South Africa with or without Britain.

**TOGO**

**Zaire's Mobutu Arrives for Official Visit**  
**AB071328 Lome Domestic Service in French**  
1230 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the Zairian head of state, arrived in Togo this morning at 1120. On arrival at Lome Tokoin International Airport, the founding chairman of the People's Movement of the Revolution accompanied by his spouse, was welcomed by the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, and the Togolese first lady. The two heads of state warmly greeted each other. [passage omitted]

## ANGOLA

**Government States Willingness To Resume Talks**

*MB080637 Gaborone Domestic Service in English  
0510 GMT 8 Aug 86*

[Text] Angola said yesterday that despite gross interference in its internal affairs by Washington it is willing to resume talks with the United States about southern Africa. The *Angolan News Agency* quoted Foreign Minister Afonso van Dunem, saying during a meeting with visiting Atlanta mayor and former American ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, that his government has been understanding and flexible. Mr Young arrived in Luanda yesterday on a fact-finding mission to Angola. Informal talks on southern Africa between the two governments were effectively ended last year, after Angola said Washington and Pretoria were behind a commando raid against the northern oil-producing enclave of Cabinda.

**KUP Says UNITA Frees 100 'Patriots' in Attack**

*MB070945 (Clandestine) KUP in French  
to Southern and Central Africa  
0600 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 7 Aug (KUP) — UNITA forces on August attacked an MPLA reeducation camp north of Vila Verde and released at least 100 Angolan patriots who had been captured by MPLA and placed under harsh conditions in that camp. UNITA forces killed at least 10 MPLA soldiers and captured 10 weapons, including 4 PMK's [assault rifle].

The captives were being held by East Germans and described their ordeal as horrible. They were forced to work from sunrise until late in the afternoon in the fields. During their work, they starved, became sick, and were denied medical care.

## NAMIBIA

**Churches Call for Peace Plan Implementation**

*MB071433 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1430 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 7, SAPA — The Council of Churches in Namibia [CCN] said today it could not condone violence wherever it originated and it called on South Africa to implement immediately a United Nations plan for a peace settlement in the territory.

In a statement issued in Windhoek, the CCN extended condolences to the relatives of those killed in Saturday's bomb blast in Walvis Bay and to those SWA/Namibians who lost members of their families in the territory's bush war.

"We express our sorrow for those who were injured in the same blast and all other victims of violence in our country."

The CCN said it regretted the destruction of property in SWA/Namibia, including a fire in the offices of the Namibian

newspaper in Windhoek on Tuesday which caused damage of about R10,000.

The fire was believed to have been caused by unidentified arsonists.

"The real issue and cause of these awful situations" were the SWA/Namibian ongoing war "which is being waged on our soil by the Armed Forces of the South African Government."

The statement urged all parties concerned, particularly South Africa as the sovereign power over SWA/Namibia, "to break the vicious chain of death, bloodshed and destruction" through the immediate and unconditional implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), concerning the territory's independence.

## SOUTH AFRICA

**Winnie Mandela, PFP's Suzman 'Briefly Detained'**

*MB080950 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0949 GMT  
8 Aug 86*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 8 SAPA — PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman and Mrs Winnie Mandela were briefly detained in Soweto this morning, along with a number of local and foreign journalists. According to a television cameraman on the scene, Mrs Suzman and Mrs Mandela had visited the principal at the Phefeni secondary school nearby Mrs Mandela's home, accompanied by journalists from CBS Television, *Time* magazine and the local press.

"Mrs Suzman and Mrs Mandela spent a few minutes in the principal's office and as we were leaving they grabbed us," the cameraman said. He said the group was asked not to film or photograph the school or to leave the school premises. He said they waited for at least 30 minutes before they were allowed to leave. The cameraman said Mrs Suzman had expressed a need to see the schools situation in Soweto "for herself."

**Further on Detention**

*MB081119 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1059 GMT 8 Aug 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 8, SAPA — PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman and Mrs Winnie Mandela were briefly detained in Soweto this morning, along with a number of foreign and local journalists. Mr Suzman and Mrs Mandela were visiting the Phefeni secondary school near the Mandela's Orlando home when they were not allowed to leave the school grounds. One of the journalists on the scene told SAPA that Mrs Suzman, Mrs Mandela and a worker with the African Self-Help Association, Mrs Phillippa Newton Thompson, walked from the Mandela house to the school — accompanied by a foreign television crew and several reporters and photographers.

"We went into the principal's office and Mrs Mandela and Mrs Suzman introduced themselves and asked for permission to look around the school. The principal was rather unfriendly and did

not seem prepared to talk to them. Mrs Mandela said they wanted to see the school because they were parents to the children there."

The journalists said as the group was leaving the school they were told to wait inside the yard until their presence was cleared. "While we were waiting, more journalists started to arrive and they were also told to wait inside the grounds, next to the gate. We waited for about 30 minutes and were told we could leave the school. Mrs Suzman was chatting to Winnie and to the journalists while we waited. She said she would be going to Cape Town soon and wanted to report on the schools situation to the Parliament," the journalist said. He said the three women continued a tour of Soweto creches once they left Phefeni secondary school.

#### **Suzman Comments**

*MB081148 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1130 GMT 8 Aug 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 8, SAPA — It must be extremely (hard) for black students to be confronted at every turn by a man with his finger on the trigger, PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman, said after she and Mrs Winnie Mandela were briefly detained in a school in Soweto this morning. "The sight of armed soldiers inside school grounds makes me wonder how the government ever expects black education to return to any form of normality," she told SAPA "It is something I intend to raise in Parliament," she said after she, Mrs Mandela, an African Self-Help Association worker, Mrs Phillippa Newton Thompson, and a number of journalists were detained at the Phefeni secondary school in Orlando. Mrs Suzman said she was visiting Mrs Mandela's home and they walked across the nearby school and asked the principal if they could look around. "He was not very cooperative. As we were walking back I noticed the presence of a number of armed soldiers." She said the group was approached and told they could not leave the school grounds.

"I don't like to say we were detained, we were just delayed, asked to remain where we were. It was quite melodramatic." Mrs Suzman said the group waited for about three quarters of an hour before they were told they could leave the school. "It was irritating to be kept waiting, a bit annoying, but there were no hard feelings." Mrs Suzman said a small incident like her "detention" was blown up out of proportion because of the "ridiculous regulations" made by government.

#### **Buthelezi Interview on Commonwealth Sanctions**

*M8070957 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1925 GMT 6 Aug 86*

[Interview in English with KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi by Kollie van Koller on the "Network" program, video recorded]

[Text][Van Koller] Chief minister, your reaction on the decision of the six Commonwealth countries to impose limited sanctions on South Africa?

[Buthelezi] Well, I think I am extremely disappointed by it because as I have always pointed out, it does not contribute anything towards the resolving of South Africa's problems. In fact, it compounds the problem, because it is going to cause, as I have always pointed out, quite a lot of suffering, not only in South Africa, but ironically, even in those countries from which leaders such as Dr Kaunda and Mr Mugabe come from. And that is the tragedy about it, that it is really a double-edged knife. It is not going to cut South Africans only, but it will also cut as far as citizens of the countries like Zambia and Zimbabwe are concerned.

[Van Koller] How do you think the average South African will be affected by these limited sanctions?

[Buthelezi] First of all we are in a situation where there is a downturn of the economy already and a lot of black people in particular have been retrenched already in thousands. So, therefore, this means more jobs are going to be lost by black people in particular, even by other South Africans as well, but in particular by blacks because most of the blacks don't even have the unemployment insurance benefit fund. So we are going to suffer even more because of it, which means there will be more malnutrition among black children because there is already malnutrition, which means that, in fact, there will be less that can feed thousands of people. Already I know that Operation Hunger is already feeding black people, in the neighborhood of over 700,000 people already, and they are hoping that this is going to up to millions, going to up to a million next year. So I mean this indicates the kind of suffering that this will cause because with less jobs, there are more mouths that will be unfed because people haven't got the wherewithal with which to buy food and to feed their children.

[Van Koller] How do you think the South African Government should have reacted?

[Buthelezi] My feeling is that when Sir Geoffrey Howe was here it would have been a very small thing, from my point of view, to release Dr Mandela because I think Mrs Thatcher has really stuck her neck out as far as this issue is concerned. She has staked her whole political career on it, and I would have thought, therefore, since the state president was the first one to offer last year the release of Dr Mandela, that he could have done so without losing any face, politically speaking. Now it was very difficult I can (?assume) for Mrs Thatcher to present her case without showing even a little, a little [word indistinct].

[Van Koller] Sir, do you think this limited sanctions will force the South African Government to speed up the programme of reform?

[Buthelezi] I have always said they wouldn't. I have always said that sanctions are the very thing that will force the government to go into the laager. I have always said that this is the type of thing that would happen that sanctions [words indistinct]. They could never contribute towards negotiation because now that they have been applied, now what is there, what pressure is left, in fact, because [word indistinct] sanctions itself was a kind of pressure. The threat, mere threat, that when they are really

applied then there is nothing — what is there left to do? [end video]

#### **Buthelezi Speaks at Police Parade**

*MB071247 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0948 GMT  
7 Aug 86*

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Ulundi, Thursday. — Whoever finally led South Africa would still desperately need the police, the Army and the civil service, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

He was speaking at the KwaZulu police forces first passing out parade — for the 499 students, including three women, who completed their training at the Emandleni-matleng camp here.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said it was a dangerous myth that only armed struggle won freedom for blacks in Africa.

African history was filled with lessons about the power of non-violent opposition to oppression, he said, and he cited examples like Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

There had been suffering, jailings and banishments. But in a great many countries those who turned out to be great leaders, like Dr Kenneth Kaunda, Dr Julius Nyerere and Sir Seretse Khama had succeeded through non-violent means, even though violence was used against them.

Even where armed struggle was resorted to, this was against oppression and not against society itself. Zimbabwe's Dr Robert Mugabe had, for instance, returned to lead in the same society in which he conducted his armed struggle.

Like presidents Kaunda and Machel, Dr Mugabe had taken control of the existing army, police and civil service. There were no witch hunts — the services were taken over as they stood. It was the laws of the land which had to be changed.

One of the lessons of Africa was that when liberation came there was a desperate shortage of qualified people. Black and white civil servants were South Africans who would take up their duties and administer just laws in a new South Africa.

It was not only dangerous but foolish in the extreme to spread the myth that every black policeman, soldier and civil servant was an enemy of the people. Only those who callously wanted to use blacks as cannon fodder spread such notions.

Chief Buthelezi said that KwaZulu had decided to step up its police training largely because of the vandalism of last August when people who wanted to destroy the future of children had persuaded them to leave their schools and had afterwards burnt classrooms, clinics and government offices.

The money which built these came from the people of KwaZulu in direct taxes and, from GST [General Sales Tax], through nearly everything they bought.

This was an indication of the stupidity of destroying black property — "the property of the poorest of the poor" — on the pretext that this was part of the liberation struggle.

Among those who received decorations at today's ceremony were civilians Mr Simon Dumakude and Mr Eric Ngubane, aides to the chief minister. They were awarded the KwaZulu establishment medal for bravery and presence of mind during an attempt on Chief Buthelezi's life at the Robert Sobukwe funeral in Graaff Reinet in 1978.

#### **Worrall Comments on 'Reprisal' Actions**

*MB060944 London BBC World Service in English  
0709 GMT 6 Aug 86*

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] In the wake of the Commonwealth summit held here in London, at which all countries but Britain called for the imposition of punitive sanctions against South Africa, the South African Government has now announced what appear to be economic reprisals against Zambia and Zimbabwe. The leaders of those two Frontline States were vociferous in their support for sanctions and their criticism of the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, for what they saw as her moderate stand. The announcement of retaliation came in a statement made yesterday by South Africa's foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, who talked of imposing levies and licenses on exports and imports from neighboring Zambia and Zimbabwe through South Africa. To assess the official thinking that has led to this move Olivia O'Leary spoke to the South African ambassador here in London, Dr Denis Worrall:

[Begin recording] [Worrall] You have seen the reaction of my foreign minister, and there is nothing about the proceedings of the last couple of weeks that has pleased us. It has been the most unedifying performance, thoroughly hypocritical. I think a performance which risks trivializing what is a major partner. South Africa is a major partner, but the way it was treated this weekend is highly superficial and marked by extraordinary hypocrisy. Certainly we are not pleased, not at all.

[O'Leary] But taking the fact that Britain did adopt a different approach to the other countries, from your point of view does this weekend mark Britain to fight a rearguard action, do you think, against sanctions, or is it a friend of South Africa, or if not a friend, a country which has quite an understanding attitude toward South Africa, which is now beginning to move toward the sanctions road?

[Worrall] I think Mrs Thatcher's position is perfectly clear, and it's not for me to speak for Mrs Thatcher, but she made it quite clear that she would certainly not accept the idea that she is fighting a rearguard against sanctions. I think one of the things that has emerged very clear from being an abstract issue, discussed in general terms, is that the consequences of sanctions are

now very clear. One sees this in relation to a particular sanctions which will affect coal. There is a ban on South African coal that is going to put South Africans out of work because we are an exporter of coal. It will put around about 35,000 blacks, about a third of the work force, out of work. Now, nobody wants sanctions in South Africa. I doubt very much whether Mr Mugabe's citizens want sanctions, and I doubt very much whether President Kaunda's citizens want sanctions.

[O'Leary] Well, your government has announced countermeasures against Zambia and Zimbabwe, measures including some import controls, some levies on goods that cross South Africa. Do you think you might have lost friends, perhaps in the United States and even here in Britain by somewhat precipitate action?

[Worrall] Well, as a matter of fact, you said earlier that these are countersanctions. That is wrong. They are not countersanctions.

[O'Leary] What are they?

[Worrall] The levy is in effect a deposit.

[O'Leary] Are you saying then that these measures have nothing to do with the weekend's events?

[Worrall] The measures with respect to Zimbabwe do, because in the case of Zimbabwe that is in fact a way of monitoring just what goods are going where. That is in fact a license to import Zimbabwean goods into South Africa. The other is a very normal customs arrangement, mainly the paying of a deposit at the port of entry in South Africa to goods which will go into Zambia to ensure that they in fact reach Zambia. Now, I want to just say here that the hypocrisy, if you like, of Mr Mugabe's position is evidenced by the fact that on 31 July, 3 days before the conference started, the Zimbabwean Government initialed amendments to a preferential bilateral treaty with South Africa, a trade treaty with South Africa. That reveals the degree of hypocrisy which there is in this whole situation. [end recording]

#### **Treurnicht Denounces 'Trilateral Plot'**

*MB071050 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0938 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 7 SAPA — The trilateral plot (of sanctions against South Africa) had been concocted by countries that could least afford to be without the Republic's minerals with the aid of other countries that wished to steal South African markets, the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr Andries Treurnicht, said today.

In a statement to SAPA Dr Treurnicht said that with South Africa's mineral reserve it was the Republic that "should be using the threat of sanctions against our enemies in the West and Japan.

"South Africa has a complex First World economic structure which is almost totally self-supportive. Only a Third-World, one-crop economy need fear sanctions," Dr Treurnicht said.

"With our mineral reserves it is SA which should be using the threat of sanctions against our enemies in the West and Japan. This trilateral plot has been concocted by countries that can least afford to be without our minerals with the aid of other countries who wish to steal our markets," said Dr Treurnicht.

"This foreign sabre-rattling has certainly exposed to us just how vulnerable our neighbours are and it is time that the government demanded more support in the international arena from these Third-World parasites on our borders.

"Why has this government allowed the noisy sanctions lobby to get this far?" he asked.

The CP would immediately review the international trade links and place SA's interests first.

"The West cannot survive without our minerals but we can survive without their financial manipulation and outright treachery," said Dr Treurnicht.

#### **Zimbabwe Freight Sent to Messina for Checks**

*MB071425 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans  
1400 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed in Pretoria that trucks from Zimbabwe crossing at the Beit Bridge border post into South Africa are being sent to Messina, where their freight is examined. A spokesman for the department said freight traffic is being diverted to Messina because the necessary facilities for examining the cargo is not available at Beit Bridge and to prevent traffic buildups at the border post.

Earlier today, our political staff reported that there was no buildup of freight traffic at border posts between South Africa and its neighbors, Zimbabwe and Botswana. Customs and excise officials have been instructed to monitor the flow of traffic to these countries, in order to obtain statistics on the nature and extent of the traffic.

#### **Foreign Affairs Official on Border Measures**

*MB071653 Johannesburg Television Service  
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 7 Aug*

[Text] No traffic congestion has so far taken place at border posts between South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, following the announcement of this country's border control measures. The deputy director of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, confirmed in Pretoria that the latest import and license levies have not been instituted as reprisals against certain of South Africa's neighboring states.

[Begin videorecording] [Van Heerden] These are very definitely not reprisal measures. They are merely precautionary measures which this government, like any responsible government, wished to introduce for its own public and its own business community.

[Unidentified reporter] President Reagan reacted strongly to the so-called levy placed on imports to those countries. Would he be correct in his assessment of the situation?

[Van Heerden] I am afraid not. This is definitely not a levy. It is a deposit levied in terms of international customs practice. In this case, it covers imports on the way to Zambia via South Africa, and this is a matter controlled by the commissioner of customs. He has in the recent past spoken on this matter very authoritatively. I only want to emphasize that it is not a levy, but a deposit which is refunded as soon as those goods leave South African territory. I also understand, from the commissioner of customs, that the deposit was introduced as a result of real problems which came about recently in this regard. Products were imported as destined for Zambia, but disappeared into the South African market.

[Reporter] So these measures have nothing to do with sanctions?

[Van Heerden] Nothing whatsoever. It is an international customs practice.

[end video recording]

#### **SABC Faults Sanction Measures of Neighbors**

*MB080558 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 8 Aug 86*

[Station commentary: 'Facing up to Sanctions']

[Text] — Sanctions are counter-productive and undue control measures at international borders can only lead to economic dislocation. That is the view of the United States Government and it is one with which there can be no argument. But in taking the South African authorities to task for the measures they have instituted at Beit Bridge, the American Administration is directing its concern at the wrong quarter.

South Africa has spelt out the reasons for these measures in unambiguous terms, which make it clear that they were prompted by valid administrative requirements and were not intended to be sanctions. Tit-for-tat is not Pretoria's style.

It is Zambia and Zimbabwe that have chosen to engage in sanctions and there will inevitably be the counter-productivity and the economic dislocation about which the United States Government has expressed concern.

The blame for that must be laid squarely at the door of Lusaka and Harare. South Africa's track record shows that she would have wished a different course of action; one leading to cooperation, not confrontation; to an expanding economic relationship, not economic dislocation. While inter-state cooperation, must, as in the past, remain a fundamental commitment, South Africa's first priority, now that sanctions have to be faced, is to keep her own economy strong and resilient.

The South African economy (despite the problems presently besetting it) is not a frail or fragile one. Its industrial and technological components include sectors that are found only in

the most advanced of technological nations: nuclear, chemical, electronics, armaments manufacture, deep-level mining, synthetic fuels, amongst others.

It is an economy that has been built up over centuries in an often hostile environment of human conflict and physical adversity.

Amongst the hostile conditions that had to be overcome were the vast distances; the difficult terrain across which roads and railways had to be constructed; the absence of navigable rivers and of water; and the location of raw materials hundreds of kilometers from the seaports which, in most modern industrial countries, have been the pivot for economic progress.

That our economy will suffer dents in the years ahead cannot be denied. On the other hand, the skill and ingenuity that saw an embargo on oil supplies overcome and that saw sanctions expand, not weaken, our military capability is available in abundant measure to give further strength to the economy, and even to stimulate expansion in sectors where this is humanly possible.

That South Africa should remain economically strong is also of the utmost importance to the countries of southern Africa. For them, a dramatically weakened economy in South Africa would mean a further decline in their already low quality of human life. The leaders of two of these countries decided this week to risk such a decline in the quality of life of their people by confronting South Africa with sanctions.

But that has not closed the door. As recently as last January when border problems created severe economic dislocation for Lesotho, South Africa demonstrated that she was willing to discuss and resolve the problems.

For Mr Mugabe and Dr Kaunda, who have chosen to risk dislocation of their economies, the door that was opened to Lesotho is, at all times, open to them, as well.

#### **PFP Says 3,959 Missing, Believed Detained**

*MB071500 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1458 GMT 7 Aug 86*

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 7, SAPA — The PFP [Progressive Federal Party] missing persons bureau has a list of 3959 names on file of people missing, believed detained during the emergency. Mr Neil Ross, national director of the PFP said in a statement in Cape Town today.

He said he had a further 200 names which had to be checked. A regional breakdown of these figures show that the Eastern Cape with 979 has the highest number of "missing persons." The PFP breakdown is: South Western Districts 52; Karoo 74, Northern Cape 83, Free State 225, Transvaal 846, Border 264, Eastern Cape 979, Western Cape 575, Natal 619, Lebowa 31 and the rest unknown.

"In addition to these names, which have been recorded, there were approximately 1000 people detained at Tembisa who have

subsequently been released and a further 740 people who were detained.

"These names are not on the computer lists and if these detentions were included with the other missing person, known detentions amount to 5649 people.

"In spite of assurances by various cabinet ministers, the PFP missing persons bureau has numerous cases where the families of people believed to be detained have still not been informed. This has caused uncertainty and concern to these families and is another reason why an official list of detainees is necessary." Mr Ross said.

**COSATU, Other Offices Damaged by Arson**  
*MB071544 Umtata Capital Radio in English*  
 1500 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Arsonists have struck at a building in East London housing a number of community organizations. As Frans Kruger reports, extensive damage was caused to the offices of the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] seven individual unions, SACHED [South African Council for Higher Education], and a legal firm.

[Kruger] The building, (Gilwell) House, which is diagonally opposite the main police station in Fleet Street, was extensively damaged in last night's fire. Office workers were today clearing away the debris and trying to salvage as much as possible. They said the arsonists seemed to have moved systematically through the building, breaking down doors and searching through files. Some files were believed to be missing, particularly from the offices of the lawyer who has been involved in a number of court challenges to the state of emergency. But most of the files, as well as COSATU's trade union library, were piled on the floor and set alight with petrol. For at least two of the unions, it was the second time in about a year their offices had been fire-bombed.

**Australia Planning To Cut Air Links With RSA**  
*MB071216 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*  
 1100 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Australian Foreign Ministry has stated that the government will try to stop South African Airways weekly flight from Johannesburg to Sydney as soon as possible. He noted, however, that international air agreements called for a 12-month notice period.

**Youths Hurl Petrol Bombs at Cape Town Bus**  
*MB060749 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
 0733 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 6 SAPA — Youths hurled two petrol bombs aboard a city tramways bus after ordering the passengers off at the Bonteheuvel bus terminus in Blue Gum Avenue last night.

Nobody was injured but the bus was gutted and, according to

firemen, was burning from "stem to stern" when they arrived about 6.20pm. City tramways security officers were on the scene soon afterwards and cordoned off the area. Firemen took about 10 minutes to quell the blaze, a Central Fire Department spokesman said. He added the cause of the blaze was reported as "two petrol bombs."

Bystanders said a group of youths stormed the bus, hurling petrol bombs, and fled before police arrived. According to a senior city tramways security official at the scene it was the first petrol-bombing of a bus for several weeks.

**Port Elizabeth Black Schools May Close**  
*MB061205 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
 0942 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Aug 6, SAPA — Black high schools and higher primary schools in Port Elizabeth are due to close down for the year on Friday unless pupils abandon their boycott.

Friday will mean they have been absent for 10 school days, and the Department of Education and Training warned yesterday it will invoke a 1981 ruling that after this period of absence without reason pupils can be expelled.

Principals have been notified of the department's intention, and parents are being informed.

The pupils are protesting about the introduction of identity cards and the presence of security forces in their schools.

Closure of the schools will mean some teachers will be dismissed, others will be transferred.

No comment could be obtained from Mr Bill Staude, regional director of the department, today.

According to the principals it will be the first time the 1981 regulation has been invoked.

It is understood a concerted effort is to be made through the press and TV this week to encourage pupils to return.

Further meetings on the matter are being arranged between the principals, and hopefully between pupils, community leaders and church ministers.

Similar meetings averted a general shut down of schools in the Eastern Cape in 1980.

It is understood teachers on probation will be dismissed if the schools close and those on the permanent staffs will be transferred.

Some are said to have been given notice to this effect already.

## Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

### CITIZEN on Sanctions

"The inevitable has happened. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who regards sanctions as utterly repugnant, has had to bow to the blackmail of her Commonwealth colleagues and agree to a 'reluctant compromise,'" says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 6 August. Thatcher has "agreed not to stand in the way of European Community measures that will be introduced in September" and the leaders of Canada, Australia, Zambia, India, Zimbabwe and the Bahamas "will call on the Commonwealth to introduce the sanctions package decided on at Nassau last October." However, the editorial says the six countries, "three of whom rule with tough emergency regulations and have bad human rights records in their own countries — have the effrontery to announce that if the measures decided on have not had the desired effect in a reasonable time, or if South Africa retaliates against neighboring states through economic or other aggression, 'still further effective measures will have to be considered.'" The editorial points out that South Africa "will not bow to their blackmail" but will protect its own economic and strategic interests even if it means retaliatory action. "The pity of it is that the bunch of international hypocrites who are introducing sanctions haven't the faintest idea of the harm they are going to do not only to this country, but to the Blacks in particular." Neither the government nor the country will collapse since "South Africa will gird itself to meet the tough new challenges that face it. With faith in itself and confidence in its human and other resources, it will not only survive, but will become a better land for all its peoples."

### BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"Months ago this newspaper, observing that sanctions against South Africa were illogical, predicted that they would nonetheless come. For logic is not the issue; rather the act of slapping those beastly white South Africans on the wrist is an emotional catharsis for the West," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 6 August. The paper is not "alone in the view that sanctions will be counter-productive — firstly that they will not work, and secondly, that they are more likely than not to increase government's intransigence rather than weaken its will." The editorial asserts that there "is life after sanctions, and planning is well advanced on how to break the boycotts." It also points out that "the double standards emerging from Frontline and other states as their politicians and entrepreneurs smell potential profits in circumventing curbs such as the probable landing rights ban" have been predictable. "Domestically, the reality of the pending sanctions has unified the business community and, hopefully, reinforced a sense of urgency in dealing with the real problems in our society. Sanctions, after all, are not cause but effect. The cause is racial arrogance and unjust rule." The business community's sense of purpose should be directed "not only at beating sanctions, but also towards affirmative action programmes, towards breaking down colour bars, and towards building in South Africa that non-racial democracy in which lies our only hope. This is the real challenge of sanctions."

### BUSINESS DAY on Economic Deregulation

"The deregulation of the South African economy in the last

couple of years, incomplete though the process still is, has set us haltingly on the path towards a genuine free enterprise system," says a second editorial on the same page. But, "while the pulling up of drawbridges is inevitable now, South Africa would be well served by a policy which sought to retain at least some of the benefits of the free market system in the coming years. Government should avoid the temptation to take control of every aspect of the economy in the belief that it alone has the knowledge and skills to cope with the new challenges."

### Sanctions Net 'Tightening'

John Battersby writes from London on the same page that "Britain will face demands for further sanctions against SA in the next few months. Following Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's concessions to the Commonwealth and the Common Market, Britain is likely to face renewed pressure from the Reagan administration for tougher measures next month." "It is now considered a mere formality that the European Common Market will adopt a further package of sanctions outlined at The Hague summit in June." Battersby outlines "the tightening net of economic pressure on SA," and says sanctions adopted against SA over the past 12 months can be divided into six groups: the Reagan Package — adopted in an executive order on 9 September; the Brussels Package — adopted by the EEC on 10 September; the Nassau (A) Package — adopted at the Commonwealth Bahamas summit last October; the Nassau (B) Package — which Commonwealth countries agreed to consider if the Eminent Persons Group peace mission failed; the Hague Package — adopted by the 12 EEC nations for further consideration at its summit at the end of June this year; the Lugar Package — proposed measures drawn up by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee under the guidance of Senator Richard Lugar; and the Marlborough Package adopted by six Commonwealth leaders at the London mini-summit — but not Britain — for consideration by Britain and the rest of the international community.

### SOWETAN on Sanctions Debate

"The man in the street has little knowledge and doubtless very little interest about the sanctions debate that has put South Africa under the spotlight of world events once more," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 6 August. It is ironically among blacks that "the issue has been rather low on the agenda." "In the meantime, South African laws make it difficult to have a full-scale debate on sanctions. This restriction makes it illegal to say something about the issue yet allows the other point of view to be raised. South Africans are deprived of a very important area to explore and perhaps agree on their many differences." The editorial says "while we recognise the sympathy expressed by many people in the world on our serious problems, we do not consider sanctions or non-sanctions as an important issue" which is "perhaps a mistake." It also says that not everyone who is concerned about the future of South Africa is "only bothered about self interest." There are "many folk of goodwill out there who are worried about the future of South Africa and perhaps even more important the future of the southern African region." "The world is thus not fooled that apartheid is being phased out. Only a fool would believe this is happening when we have a state of emergency and so much instability." "The sanctions debate is placing South Africa once

more on the television screens of the world and that can only be to our good."

#### Playing the Sanctions Game

"The sanctions game is on and Pretoria has wasted little time in demonstrating the two-edged nature of the weapon chosen by the Commonwealth. Retaliatory measures against the frontline states are already in train," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 6 August. The editorial says "such tit-for-tat diplomacy is understandable. Before individual countries set up sanctions perhaps it is even necessary to give the world visible proof of how they will hurt the whole of Southern Africa." If South Africa's retaliatory measures "induce the West to give some second thoughts to tightening the screw" then "they will serve a purpose. If their major effect is simply to spread wider chaos through the region then they could prove as crude a weapon as the sanctions themselves." For South Africa to interfere with the benefit created by trade with black Africa "has an element of cutting off our own nose," says the editorial. It asks whether the government could be induced to meet the demand to end the state of emergency, release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, unban their organizations and initiate dialogue towards a nonracial democratic government, "despite its present bitter and fatalistic mood." "Perhaps as the impact of sanctions sinks in the Government will reconsider whether the internal options aren't preferable. South Africans — businessmen, civic leaders and ordinary citizens — must continue to use all lawful means to help persuade it so. One does not have to regard it as buckling under to coercion from abroad. To find our own just political solution is what the country needs in any case."

#### Sanctions: 'Dangerous Game'

Allister Sparks writes in his "My View" column on the same page that "this is a dangerous game that we are playing with sanctions." While Thatcher and Reagan continue to resist sanctions "it is clear that South Africa is going to be confronted with only limited sanctions that will not pose any serious problems." However, he pointed out that it is not the sanctions themselves which are of a serious nature but "that so many countries and international alliances are making the commitment to impose sanctions of some sort." He says that once the first step has been taken and the precedent established then "it becomes easier for additional sanctions to be added."

He also questions the assumption that South Africa's economy is "so well-developed it will easily be able to withstand whatever sanctions may be introduced." "It is precisely this sophistication that makes it vulnerable to dislocation. Trade sanctions don't hurt subsistence economies. The point was underscored last year when a few international bankers threw this country into economic turmoil by refusing to roll over our short-term loans." Sparks says that it is the longer-term sanction that is worrying. Sanctions "never succeed in shutting off the lines of trade. There is always someone somewhere who is willing to buy and sell" but one has to "sell cheap and buy at a premium." Manpower is the other problem he foresees since "there is an inherent incompatibility between the manpower requirements of running a siege economy and fighting an endless guerilla war." Whites may finally be forced to "negotiate from a position of weakness." Sparks says there can be no peaceful settlement in South Africa until President Botha "deals with the black equivalent of Malan

and Strijdom [former prime ministers] — and P.W. Botha. That is not 'national suicide'. It is the only way to national survival."

#### Sanctions Destroy 'Confidence'

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 5 August says "the chances of averting international measures of some sort are not good. The best South Africa can hope for is that the measure chosen will not cost the country jobs." But, "even the direct effect of punitive sanctions would not be as destructive ultimately as the loss of confidence, internally and externally." It is feared that an official sanctions campaign against South Africa will "reinforce and entrench" a "negative assessment of South Africa's future." This will affect future investments in South Africa which "will never be made — on account of political uncertainty." "Unless the revolutionary school of thought is favoured which holds that intensified suffering will hasten an explosion and hence the day of liberation, the sponsorship of punitive sanctions against this country is irrational. 'The key is confidence. And there will be no restoration of confidence until the government and its major black nationalist adversaries undertake serious negotiations. In that event, the clamour for sanctions would fall away and the stage would be set, at least, for a return to peace and prosperity. Negotiations about the country's future are inevitable, sooner or later. Why not start now?'"

#### REPUBLIKEIN on Terrorism

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 4 August says in an editorial on page 4: "After the recent terrorist attacks one ought certainly to expect that someone would speak out. Someone should accept responsibility. But why the silence? Or do SWAPO (and the ANC) now want to claim that 'the Boers are killing their own people'? The country (or countries) from whose territory all the terrorism is being planned and organized ought also to make some claim for the 'success'. Surely they would not harbor terrorists without hoping that these people achieve some 'success'!" The editorial says the international community wants Namibia to be free. "We want the same thing. We would like to assist in settling the oldest problem of the United Nations. But how? There is talk of individual rights, of freedom of the individual, of the security of the individual. But what happens when people are killed, when their freedom to live is taken away, when their possessions are levelled? The West speaks out against terrorism. But this apparently only applies to terrorism aimed at America and the European states. Terrorism elsewhere is not too bad. It's different blood that is flowing; those are unknown people. And yet, blood remains red. And despite the name, people are being killed."

#### VADERLAND on Sanctions Concessions

"As in the case with President Reagan, Mrs Thatcher is under tremendous pressure to make concessions over sanctions against South Africa. This is not the first time," says Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans of 5 August in an editorial on page 8. Both these leaders have reason to oppose sanctions, and these are matters of self-interest. "It can be argued that what was decided in London will not hurt South Africa. Mrs Thatcher only agreed to voluntary measures, and then only with regard to new investments." "The actual results lie not in the effectiveness of the

present sanctions." The editorial says that "every concession softens the resistance to total sanctions," and "it undermines confidence in our economy both inside and outside the country."

#### VADERLAND on Unemployment

A page 8 editorial in *Die Vaderland* says it remains a contradiction that blacks from neighboring countries flock to South Africa, a land of "oppression and apartheid." The people who are illegally in the country are "literally taking the bread out of the mouths of unemployed South Africans. And because they are here illegally, they have to accept what they are given in the form of payment. That means they are pricing South Africans out of work. With the recession and increasing sanctions and boycotts, South Africa has first to care for its own people. And a few million of them are unemployed. It is only right that the earnings which are available here should go to South Africans."

#### TRANSVALER on Sanctions Madness

"The sanctions-mad international community will use any excuse to punish South Africa," says Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 5 August in an editorial on page 16. In the case of the Commonwealth mini-summit, "it was the allegation that South Africa has not made enough progress in ending apartheid. In addition, there is the view that the South African Government is not serious in its attempts to end apartheid." The fact is that South Africa's attempts to bring about a new constitutional system has up to now not received any encouragement from the Commonwealth. "In reality, South Africa could have made much more progress along that road if Commonwealth states like Zambia and Zimbabwe had not contributed to imposing a state of emergency, by supporting the ANC. It is also a fact that the very manner in which pressure is being applied on the country makes it more difficult for the government to go ahead with its reform program."

#### ILANGA On Swazi Land Claims

Durban *Ilanga* in Zulu 28-30 July in a page 8 editorial says: "Reports that Swazi King Mswati III, last week held a meeting with Swazi chiefs and dignitaries, where he disclosed that he was continuing discussions with the South African Government with a view to reincorporating Ngwavuma and KaNgwane areas into Swaziland, are alarming." "It should be common knowledge to the Swazi king that previous attempts in this direction did not create a favorable climate between the Swazi nation and the people of Kwazulu and KaNgwane." The king is advised to "part ways with these harmful discussions."

#### ILANGA on Citizenship Denials

Durban *Ilanga* in Zulu 31 July-2 August says in a page 8 editorial "The decision by the government not to restore South African citizenship to millions of blacks of the independent homelands must be condemned in strongest terms for it is indeed a serious breach of faith." "There is no moral justification for the government to deny citizens of the homelands South African citizenship."

## SWAZILAND

### Government Plans No Air Link Cut With RSA

MB071121 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English  
0915 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] In Mbabane a spokesman for the Government of Swaziland has made it clear that the country will not take immediate steps to sever air links with South Africa despite a call to do so by the Commonwealth. He said the government was still waiting further details on sanctions adopted at the 7-nation summit meeting in London on Monday before deciding what action to take. Swaziland operates six weekly flights to South Africa.

## ZAMBIA

### Arrested Swiss Tourists Reported Released

AB080925 Paris AFP in French 0853 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Lusaka, 8 Aug (AFP) — Five Swiss tourists and one Austrian woman were arrested in Zambia - and after being tortured according to the Swiss Government — were released on Thursday evening in the northern part of the country, it was learned on Friday from diplomatic sources in Lusaka.

The six tourists were arrested on 24 July in Kasama in the northern province, about 800 km north of Lusaka. The Swiss Government on Thursday accused the Zambian police of having "severely handled, physically and psychologically," the six tourists in order to make them confess that they were spies for South Africa.

The six tourists, it was further disclosed from diplomatic sources in the Zambian capital, were released in Kasama on Thursday, late in the afternoon, upon the intervention of the Austrian Embassy in Zambia which also represents Switzerland in the country. They were supposed to go to Lusaka on Friday where they will take care of administrative problems, their visas having expired in the meantime.

The identity of the tourists was not disclosed. They were a Swiss female aged 28, her husband aged 30, other Swiss nationals aged 41, 28 and 26 and an Austrian female whose age is unknown. [passage omitted]

### USSR Asks For Stronger Ties With Country

MB071211 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
0600 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] The Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, Anatoliy Adamishin, has hailed the strong bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Zambia. Mr Adamishin told the acting foreign affairs minister of state, Mbambo Sianga, when he called on him, that the two countries must explore ways of strengthening their ties. He said the Soviet Union would continue being Zambia's all-weather friend (?designed) to destroy colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism, and apartheid.

**Ministers Meeting Discusses RSA Customs Action**  
*MB080608 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English*  
 0500 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Text] It is reported from Lusaka that the Zambian ministers of commerce, finance, and supply have held a series of meetings apparently to discuss the new customs procedures introduced by South Africa. The BBC correspondent reports that Zambia is looking for alternative trade routes but the prospects are not promising. The Tazara railway line through Tanzania creates problems as a result of a shortage of trucks and engines, as well as delays in Dar es Salaam harbor. Zambian businessmen would prefer imports through Durban to be transferred to Dar es Salaam but they doubt whether the railway line could handle the additional load for Zambia. Cargo also goes to Zaire, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

**Commentary Urges Unity Against RSA Measures**  
*MB071924 Lusaka Domestic Service in English*  
 1800 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Station commentary: "South Africa's Sanctions Against Frontline States"]

[Text] South Africa's racist minority regime punitive measures against Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia come as no surprise at all. We have been vocal in calling for mandatory sanctions against the satanic system of apartheid and its dehumanizing consequences on the black majority people of South Africa.

Zambia's stand on the South African situation is quite simple. How does one coexist with a neighbor who inherently believes that because he is white, therefore, he is superior and above all races who are not? It became quite natural for Zambia to support all those nonwhite people fighting (?wars) of emancipation from white domination in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa. Three-fifths of the struggle has been won, only two-fifths remain — Namibia and South Africa. So, for the racist minority regime of President Pieter Botha, Zambia and Zimbabwe are his natural enemies who must be taught a lesson in one way or the other.

(Lately), the racist regime has engaged in acts of destabilization in Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, and Lesotho before the overthrow of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. For Frontline States, the choice is quite simple: to allow the racist minority regime to remain in power indefinitely and live with the destabilization factor forever or to support measures to end the abomination inherent in the apartheid system and usher in majority rule which will assure us of an end to destabilization and the (?steady) flow of our goods. Without doubt, peace will only return to southern Africa once apartheid ended and there was majority rule. This is all that we have supported and will continue to support. But now that chips are down, what do we do next? Thanks to the vision of our party and government leaders who read the signals of danger as far back as 1965 when Ian Smith, the then rebel prime minister of Southern Rhodesia was [words indistinct] threat against us and our economy, that a plan was mooted to construct a railway line to the seaport of Dar es Salaam to enable us have access to the seaport. Along with

this conception was the great people of China's preparedness to put up the money, manpower, and equipment to accomplish the Tazara [Tanzania-Zambia Railway][word indistinct] and let us not forget that both the American and the British Governments opposed the plan as not suitable.

We call upon our people in Zambia to close the ranks and stand firmly behind the party and its government. That we shall experience the gravest hardships from now on, there can be no doubt. What is required for us is to understand that the racist minority regime in Pretoria is applying its last kicks because it is a dying horse. Apartheid must end sooner or later. We would also like to appeal to all Tazara workers at the port of Dar es Salaam to show a spirit of patriotism and considerateness, to make the spirit of brotherhood which shines in the hearts of our leaders in our two countries be the guiding light and symbol of our love for each other and unity of action. Dar es Salaam is a great port. It is also a busy (?terminal) serving Zambia, Burundi, Uganda, and Zaire. What will be needed is to create a new and a happy working atmosphere and relationship between Tazara management and its workers so that goods will move as fast as possible and reduce wastage through [word indistinct], rot, and decay. Some consignments are extremely perishable and unless they are handled with great care and promptly, much of the consignment will be lost and will take so long for insurance companies to make good.

President Botha's move is temporary and we shall do well to remember that the greatest hour comes before dawn.

## ZIMBABWE

**Mugabe Returns From London Mini-Summit**  
*MB080816 Harare Domestic Service in English*  
 0500 GMT 8 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, arrived in Harare from London this morning where he attended a min-summit of 7 Commonwealth leaders. He was met at the airport by the acting prime minister, Comrade Muzenda, and government officials. *The Herald* reports that Comrade Mugabe is expected to address a major press conference this afternoon and is expected to elaborate on the decision on further sanctions against racist South Africa agreed by 6 of the 7 heads of the Commonwealth governments who met in the British capital this week. [passage omitted]